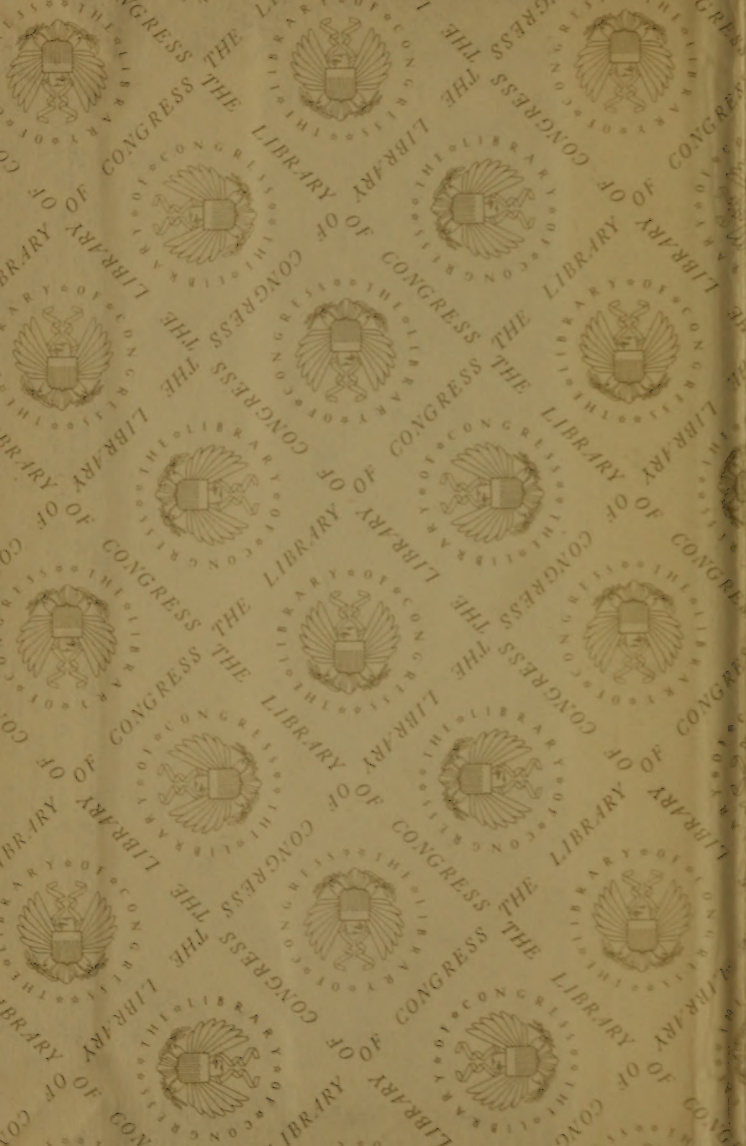


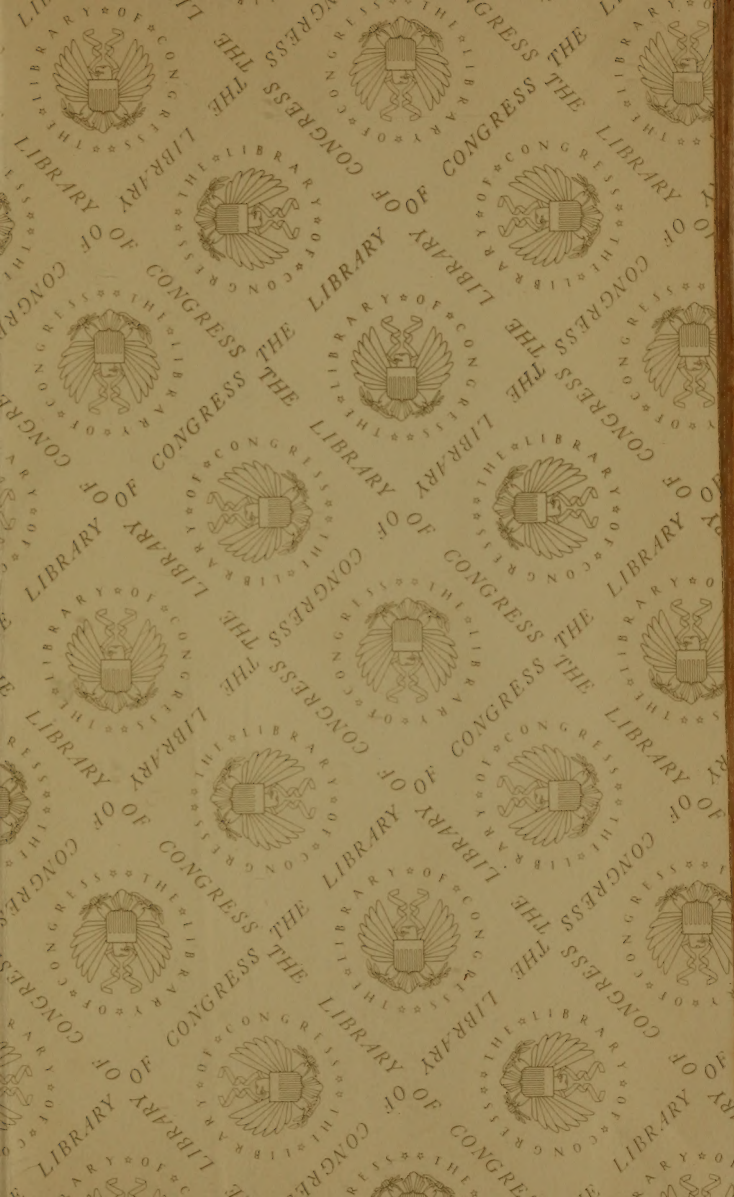
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LESSONS

IN

GREEK PARSING;

OR, EXERCISES

OF THE

GREEK GRAMMAR,

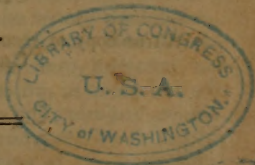
DIVIDED INTO SHORT PORTIONS, AND ILLUSTRATED BY APPROPRIATE

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

BY CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH,

Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Yale College.

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BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twentieth day of May, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

“Lessons in Greek Parsing; or Outlines of the Greek Grammar, divided into short portions, and illustrated by appropriate Exercises in Parsing. By Chauncey A. Goodrich.”

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, “An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.” And also to the act, entitled, “An act supplementary to an act, entitled, ‘An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,’ and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

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A true copy of record examined by me,

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ADVERTISEMENT.

EXPERIENCE has shown that the grammar of a language can never be fully understood, or deeply impressed on the mind, except in the exercise of *parsing*. But the books which are commonly used in this exercise, presuppose in the learner, some acquaintance, at least, with every part of the grammar; and hence a number of months are often devoted to the irksome task of committing to memory numerous *paradigms* and rules, whose use and application the pupil is entirely unable to comprehend. To obviate the necessity of such a course, is the design of this work. The Greek Grammar is divided into short portions, to each of which is attached a reading lesson, containing such words only as belong to that portion, or to others which have been previously gone over. In the first lesson, for example, the *paradigm* of the first declension is followed by exercises which contain nouns of *that declension alone*. The only knowledge presupposed on the part of the pupil, is an acquaintance with the pronouns ἐγώ and σύ, together with the meaning of the words ἑστί and ἔστι. Thus much is necessary to constitute a sentence, or a complete enunciation of thought, which is far more interesting to the learner than broken clauses which convey no meaning. In the second lesson the learner is made acquainted with the forms of the *second declension*; which are then illustrated, and impressed on the memory, by examples from that declension. With these, however, are intermingled words of the first declension, in order to fix in the memory the knowledge which has been already gained. Thus, in the First Part, the pupil is conducted by short progressive steps through the various forms of the noun, pronoun and adjective, without being embarrassed with the intricacies of the Baryton verb. In Part Second, he enters on that verb, and is expected to learn a single tense only at a time, and then to impress that tense on his memory by exer-

This character ς (stigma) is used for $\sigma\tau$. The diphthong $\upsilon\iota$ is pronounced whi, as $\upsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ (whios) a son.

Γ before κ , γ , χ , and ξ , has the sound of ng , as $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, (eng-gus,) near; $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\gamma\xi$, (larungx,) the larynx.

N APPENDED. (ν ἐφελκυστικόν.) The letter ν is annexed to datives plural in $\sigma\iota$, and to all third persons of verbs ending in ϵ or ι , when the next word begins with a vowel; as, $\gamma\omicron\nu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omega\tilde{\nu}$, to their parents; $\epsilon\delta\omega\kappa\epsilon\nu$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$, he gave to them. So also at the end of a sentence.

CHARACTERS. 1. Apostrophe (') cuts off a vowel from the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, $\acute{\alpha}\pi'$ $\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\eta\varsigma$, for $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$ $\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\eta\varsigma$, from the beginning.

2. Dieresis (") separates two vowels which would otherwise form a diphthong; as $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (pa-is) for $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a child.

3. This mark (;) is the note of interrogation in Greek; as, $\sigma\upsilon$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$; who art thou?

RULES OF SYNTAX FIRST USED.

I. Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case; as, $\Pi\alpha\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, Paul an apostle.

II. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number and case; as, $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, a faithful friend.

This rule includes the article, pronouns, and participles.

III. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$, I am. But nominatives plural of the *neuter* gender, have commonly a singular verb; as, $\zeta\omega\alpha$ $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota$, animals run.

IV. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing; as, $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, I am an apostle.

V. One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the genitive; as, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, the Son of God.

VI. Prepositions govern the genitive, dative and accusative.

VII. Some Adverbs of time, place, order, exception, and many others, govern the genitive.

DEFINITE ARTICLE.*

Sing.	the.	Dual.	Plural.	the.
N. ὁ, ἡ, τό,		N. A. τῶ, τᾶ, τῷ,	N. οἱ, αἱ, τὰ,	
G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ			G. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν,	
D. τοῦ, τῇ, τῷ,		G. D. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν,	D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,	
A. τόν, τήν, τό,			A. τοῖς, τὰς, τὰ.	

PRONOUNS 'ΕΓΩ and ΣΥ.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἐγώ, I,	N. A. νῶϊ, νῶϊ,	N. ἡμεῖς, we,
G. ἐμοῦ, or μου, of me, my		G. ἡμῶν, of us, our,
D. ἐμοί, or μοί, to me,	G. D. νῶϊν, νῶϊν,	D. ἡμῖν, to us,
A. ἐμέ, or μέ, me,		A. ἡμᾶς, us,
N. σύ, thou,	N. A. σφῶϊ, σφῶϊ,	N. ὑμεῖς, ye or you,
G. σοῦ, of thee, thy,		G. ὑμῶν, of you, your,
D. σοί, to thee,	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶϊν,	D. ὑμῖν, to you,
A. σέ, thee;		A. ὑμᾶς, you.

* Let the pupil decline each gender of the article by itself. The feminine ἡ will give (with a slight variation) the termination of the first declension of nouns; the masculine ὁ and the neuter τό give the terminations of the second declension.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension have four terminations, α, η, feminine; ας, ης, masculine.

Nouns ending in ρα, α pure,* and ᾱ contracted, have the genitive in ας, and the dative in α.

SINGULAR.

	life.	glory.	a shadow.	a steward.	a Persian.
N.	ζω-ή	δόξ-α	σκι-ά	ταμί-ας	Πέρσ-ης
G.	ζω-ῆς	δόξ-ης	σκι-ᾶς	ταμί-ου	Πέρσ-ου
D.†	ζω-ῇ	δόξ-ῃ	σκι-ᾷ	ταμί-ᾱ	Πέρσ-ῃ
A.	ζω-ήν	δόξ-αν	σκι-ᾶν	ταμί-αν	Πέρσ-ην
V.	ζω-ή	δόξ-α	σκι-ά	ταμί-α	Πέρσ-α†

DUAL.

N. A. V.	ζω-ά	δόξ-α	σκι-ά	ταμί-α	Πέρσ-α
G. D.	ζω-αῖν	δόξ-αιν	σκι-αῖν	ταμί-αιν	Πέρσ-αιν

PLURAL.

N.	ζω-αί	δόξ-αι	σκι-αί	ταμί-αι	Πέρσ-αι
G.	ζω-ῶν	δόξ-ῶν	σκι-ῶν	ταμί-ῶν	Πέρσ-ῶν
D.	ζω-αῖς	δόξ-αῖς	σκι-αῖς	ταμί-αῖς	Πέρσ-αῖς
A.	ζω-άς	δόξ-ας	σκι-άς	ταμί-ας	Πέρσ-ας
V.	ζω-αί	δόξ-αι	σκι-αί	ταμί-αι	Πέρσ-αι

* A vowel is called *pure*, when it is preceded by another vowel with which it does not form a diphthong; as the α in φιλία, σκιά.

† The dative singular is distinguished by having a *subscript* Iota.

‡ The vocative commonly ends in α; sometimes in η.

Vocabulary of the Lesson on the First Declension.

A.

αι, article from ὁ, ἡ, τό.
 ἀλήθει-α, ας, f. *truth*.
 ἀντί, prep. (gen.) *for*.
 ἀρχ-ή, ἥς, f. *the beginning*.

B.

βασιλει-α, ας, f. *a kingdom*.
 βουλ-ή-ης, f. *will, counsel*.

Γ.

γῆ, γῆς, f. *earth, land*.

Δ.

δόξ-α, ης, f. *glory*.
 δικαστής, ου, m. *a judge*.

Ε.

εἰρήνη, ης, f. *peace*.
 εἰσί, εἰσίν, are, 3d pers. plur.
 pres. indic. of εἰμί.
 ἐμοῦ, pronoun from ἐγώ. see
 pronouns, page 3.
 ἐν, prep. (dat.) *in*.
 ἐναντίον, adv. (gen.) *before*.
 ἐντολ-ή, ἥς, f. *a command*.
 ἐντός, adv. *within*.
 ἐστί, ἐστίν, is. 3d pers. sin.
 pres. indic. of εἰμί.

Ζ.

ζω-η, ἥς, f. *life*.

Η.

Ἡ. ἡ, article from ὁ, ἡ, τό.
 Ἡλί-ας, ου, m. *Elias*.
 ἡμέρ-α, ας, f. *a day*.
 ἡμῶν, gen. pl. from ἐγώ.
 ἡτ-τα, της, f. *defeat*.

Θ.

θάλασ-σα, σης, f. *a sea*.

Κ.

καί, conj. *and*.
 καρδί-α, ας, f. *the heart*.
 κατά, prep. (accus.) *by*.
 κραυγ-ή, ἥς, f. *a cry, shout*.

Μ.

μοῦ, μοί, pron. from. ἐγώ.

Ν.

Νῦν, adv. *now*.

Ο.

οἰκί-α, ας, f. *a house*.
 οὐ or οὐκ, adv. *no, not*.

Π.

παρ' or παρά, prep. (G.D.A.)
with.

περί, prep. (G.D.A.) *about,*
concerning.

Πέρσ-ης, ου, m. *a Persian*.

πηγ-ή, ἥς, f. *a fountain*.

ποῦ, adv, *where*.

προφήτ-ης, ου, m. *a prophet*.

πύλ-η, ης, f. *a gate*.

Σ.

σύ, σοῦ, σοί, see pron. σύ.

σκην-ή, ἥς, f. *a tent*.

σωτηρί-α, ας, f. *salvation*.

Τ.

τῆς, τῇ, τῶν, ταῖς, see ὁ, ἡ, το.

Υ.

ὕμεῖς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, see pron. σύ.

Φ.

φων-ή, ἥς, f. *a voice*.

Ψ.

ψυχ-ή, ἥς, f. *life*.

LESSON.

Terminations in η.

Ἡ ζωὴ μου ἐστὶν ἀντὶ τῆς ζωῆς σου.

Παρά σοι ἐστὶ πηγὴ ζωῆς.

Ἡ γῆ ἐστὶν ἐναντίον ὑμῶν.

Ἡ σκηνὴ μου ἐστὶ παρὰ τῇ θάλασσῃ.

Ἡ ἐντολὴ μου ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ ζωῆς.

Ἡ βουλὴ σου ἐστὶ πηγὴ ζωῆς.

Ἐστὶ φωνὴ κραυγῆς ἐν ταῖς σκηναῖς.

Ἡ ψύχη μου ἐστὶ παρ' ὑμῶν.

Ἡ φωνὴ τῆς εἰρήνης ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ γῇ.

Terminations in α.

Ποῦ ἐστὶν ἡ δόξα μου ;

Ἐστὶν οἰκία παρὰ θάλασσαν.

Αἱ ἐντολαί σου εἰσὶ ἀλήθεια.

Οὐκ ἔστιν εἰρήνη ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μου

Ἡ Βασιλεία μου ἐντὸς ὑμῶν ἐστὶν.

Νῦν ἐστὶν ἡμέρα σωτηρίας.

Ἡ ἀλήθειά σου ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μου.

Terminations in ης and ας.

Ἡερὶ τῆς ἡττης τῶν Περσῶν κατὰ γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν

Ἡλίας εἰ σύ ; οὐκ εἰμί. Ὁ προφήτης εἶ σύ ; οὐ.

Οἱ δικασταί εἰσιν ἐν τῇ πύλῃ.

SECOND DECLENSION.

The second declension has two terminations *ος* and *ων*; which are lengthened by the Attics into *ως* and *ων*.*

By contraction *οος*, *οον*, and *εος*, *εον*, become *οῦς*, *οῦν*.

Nouns in *ων*, *οῦν*, and *ῶν*, are neuter: those in *ος*, *οῦς*, and *ως*, are generally masculine, sometimes feminine or common.

SINGULAR.

	a word.	a work.	a voyage.	a bone.	Jesus.
N.	λόγ-ος	ἔργ-ον	πλ-όος, οῦς*	ὀστ-έον, οῦν*	Ἰησ-οῦς
G.	λόγ-ου	ἔργ-ου	πλ-όου, οῦ	ὀστ-έου, οῦ	Ἰησ-οῦ
D.†	λόγ-ῳ	ἔργ-ῳ	πλ-όῳ, ῶ	ὀστ-έῳ, ῶ	Ἰησ-οῦ
A.	λόγ-ον	ἔργ-ον	πλ-όον, οῦν	ὀστ-έον, οῦν	Ἰησ-οῦν
V.	λόγ-ε	ἔργ-ον	πλ-όε, οῦ	ὀστ-έον, οῦν	Ἰησ-οῦ

DUAL.

N.A.V.	λόγ-ω	ἔργ-ω	πλ-όω, ῶ	ὀστ-έω, ῶ
G.D.	λόγ-οιν	ἔργ-οιν	πλ-όοιν, οῖν	ὀστ-έοιν, οῖν

PLURAL.

N.	λόγ-οι	ἔργ-α	πλ-όοι, οἱ	ὀστ-έα, ᾱ
G.	λόγ-ων	ἔργ-ων	πλ-όων, ῶν	ὀστ-έων, ῶν
D.	λόγ-οις	ἔργ-οις	πλ-όοις, οἷς	ὀστ-έοις, οἷς,
A.	λόγ-ους	ἔργ-α	πλ-όους, οῦς	ὀστ-έα, ᾱ
V.	λόγ-οι	ἔργ-α	πλ-όοι, οἱ	ὀστ-έα, ᾱ

* Nouns in *οῦς* and *οῦν*, and those of the Attic form being less common, no examples of them are given in the reading lessons, and the latter are omitted above.

† The dative is distinguished by having the *subscript Iota*.

LESSON.

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν* ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ Θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.

Ἡ φιλία τοῦ κόσμου, ἐχθρα τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστίν.

Ὁ ὕπνος ἐστὶν ἀδελφὸς τοῦ θανάτου.

Ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶ σύμμαχος τῶν ἔργων ἐν πολέμῳ.

Ὅπου ἐστὶν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν.

Ὁ οἶκος μου, οἶκος προσευχῆς ἐστίν.

Ἀρχὴ μὲν φιλίας ἐστὶν ἔπαινος, ἐχθρας δὲ, φόβος.

Ὁ Θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν.

Ὁ πόλεμος οὐκ ἐστὶν ἄνευ κινδύνων.

Τὰ ὀψώνια τῆς ἀμαρτίας (ἐστὶ) θάνατος.

Δόγοι εἰσὶ τροφὴ ψυχῆς.

Πόθεν (εἰσὶ) πόλεμοι καὶ μάχαι ἐν ὑμῖν ;

Οὐκ ἔστι μαθητῆς ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον.

Ὁ χρόνος ἐστὶν ὀργῆς φάρμακον.

Ἐν οἴνῳ ἐστὶν ἀληθεία.

Ἡ πεῖνᾶ ἐστὶ τὸ τοῦ δείπνου ὄψον.

Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δωρὸν ἐστὶ τοῦ Νείλου.

Νεάνδρος ἐστὶ κύριος τῆς νήσου.

Ἀρχὴ σοφίας ἐστὶ φόβος Κυρίου.

Ἡ ὁδὸς πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν ἐστὶν ἀρετῇ.

* Third person singular indicative imperfect of εἰμί

ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN *ος-η-ον*.

These follow the first declension of nouns in the feminine, and the second in the masculine and neuter.

Sing. (faithful)	Dual.	Plural.
N. πιστ-ος, ἡ, ὅν,	N. A. V. πιστ-ώ, á, ὦ	N. πιστ-οί, αί, á
G. πιστ-οῦ, ἡς, οῦ		G. πιστ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν
D. πιστ-ῶ, ἡ, ῶ		D. πιστ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς
A. πιστ-όν, ἡν, ὅν		A. πιστ-ούς, áς, á
V. πιστ-έ, ἡ, ὅν		V. πιστ-οί, αί, á.

Adjectives in *ος* pure and *πος*, have the feminine in *α*, as, ἄξι-ος, α, ον ; μακρ-ός, á, ὅν. To this rule there are a few exceptions.

Sing. (worthy.)	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἄξι-ος, α, ον,	N. A. V. áξι-ω, α, ω	N. ἄξι-οι, αι, α
G. áξι-ου, ας, ου		G. áξι-ων, ων, ων
D. áξι-ω, α, ω		D. áξι-οις, αις, οἰς
A. ἄξι-ον, αν, ον		A. áξι-ους, ας, α
V. ἄξι-ε, α, ον.		V. ἄξι-οι, αι, α.

1. Some adjectives of this form are contracted ; as, χρύσ-εος, -οῦς, χρύσ-εη, -ῃ, χρύσ-εον, -οῦν, &c. ἀπλ-ός, οῦς, ἀπλ-όη, -ῃ, ἀπλ-όον, -οῦν. See second declension, page 7.

2. Compounds in *ος*, and many others, have but two terminations ; as, ὁ, ἡ ἀθάνατος, το ἀθάνατον.

LESSON ON ADJECTIVES IN *ος*.

Ἀγαθὸς φίλος ἐστὶ πιστός ἐν λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ.

Ὁ Κύριος ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ νῶ ἅγιος.

Ὁ νόμος τοῦ Κυρίου (ἐστὶν) ἄμωμος, ἡ μαρτυρία τοῦ Κυρίου (ἐστὶ) πιστή.

Ὁ Θεός (ἐστὶ) κριτής, δίκαιος καὶ ἰσχυρός.

Ὁ καιρός ὃ ἐμὸς οὕτω πάρεστιν* ὃ δὲ καιρὸς ὃ ὑμέτερος πάντοτε ἐστὶν ἑτοιμος.

Ὁ βίος τῶν δικαίων ἐστὶ μακάριος.

Φθόνος ἐστὶ λύπη ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίοις ἀγαθοῖς.

Φίλοι εἰσὶν οἱ ἀληθινοὶ θησαυροὶ ἐν τοῖς κακοῖς.

Τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Δαιδάλου εἰσὶ θαυμαστά.

Ὁ πλοῦτός ἐστὶ θνητός, ἡ δόξα ἀθάνατος.

Ὁ ζυγός μου χρηστός (ἐστὶ) καὶ τὸ φορτίον μου ελαφρόν ἐστι.

Πόση ἐστὶν ἡ ὥρα ; ἐστὶν ὥρα τρίτη τῆς ἡμέρας.

Τὰ ἀδύνατα παρὰ ἀνθρώποις, δύνατά ἐστι παρὰ Θεῷ.

Ὁ νόμος (ἐστὶν) ἅγιος, καὶ ἡ ἐντολὴ ἁγία, καὶ δικαία.

Ὁ λόγος σου ἀλήθειά ἐστι.

Ἡ σωτηρία τῶν δικαίων ἐστὶ παρὰ Κυρίῳ.

Οἱ ὀφθαλμοί σου εἰσὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς πιστοὺς τῆς γῆς.

Ἡ βασιλεία σου ἐστὶ βασιλεία αἰώνιος.

* From *παρεῖμι*, to be present.

ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN ος-η-ο.

Four adjectives, viz. ἄλλος, τοιοῦτος, τηλικούτος, and τοσοῦτος, and four pronouns, viz. ὅς, αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος and οὗτος, have the neuter of the nominative singular in ο.

"Ἄλλος, another.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἄλλ-ος, η, ο		N. ἄλλ-οι, αι, α
G. ἄλλ-ου, ης, ου	N. A. ἄλλ-ω, α, ω	G. ἄλλ-ων, ων, ων
D. ἄλλ-ω, η, ω	G. D. ἄλλ-οιν, αιν, οιν	D. ἄλλ-οις, αις, οἰς
A. ἄλλ-ον, ην, ο.		A. ἄλλ-ους, ας, α.

So likewise αὐτός, he, himself ; ἐκεῖνος, that one, he ; ὅς, who.

Ἐμαυτοῦ, of myself ; σεαυτοῦ, of thyself ; ἑαυτοῦ, of himself ; and genitive plural ἀλλήλων, of one another, are declined in the same manner. Ἐαυτοῦ is often contracted into αὐτοῦ, and σεαυτοῦ into σαυτοῦ.

Οὗτος, this one, is compounded of ὅ and αὐτός, and is thus declined.

SINGULAR.		
N. οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
A. τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο.
DUAL.		
N. A. τούτῳ	ταῦτα	τούτῳ
G. D. τούτοιν	ταύταιν	τούτοιν
PLURAL.		
N. οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G. τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D. τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A. τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

In the same manner are declined, τοιοῦτος, τηλικούτος, and τοσοῦτος.

Ταῦτα, in the nominative and accusative plural, must be carefully distinguished from ταῦτά, the same, which is formed by uniting τα and αὐτά.

LESSON ON ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN ος-η-ο.

Μετὰ τὸν θάνατον ἡμῶν ἐστὶ πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἅλλος βίος.

Ἐκεῖνός ἐστι κλέπτης καὶ ληστής.

Αὐτός χρηστός ἐστὶν ἐπὶ ἀχαρίστους καὶ πονηρούς.

Μακάριός (ἐστὶν) ὁ δοῦλος ἐκεῖνος.

Ἡ ἀρετὴ καθ' ἑαυτὴν ἐστὶ καλὴ.

Ἄξιός γάρ ὁ ἐργάτης τοῦ μισθοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν.

Οὗτός γάρ ἐστὶν ὁ νόμος καὶ οἱ προφῆται.

Ἡ βασιλεία ἡ ἐμὴ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου τούτου.

Οὗτός ἐστὶν ὁ ἀληθινὸς Θεὸς καὶ ἡ ζωὴ αἰώνιος.

Αὕτη ἡ ἀσθένεια οὐκ ἔστι πρὸς θάνατον, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῆς νόξης τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἡ σοφία τοῦ κόσμου τούτου μωρία παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ ἐστὶν.

Οὐκ ἔστι μαθητὴς ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον, οὐδὲ ὁ δοῦλος ὑπὲρ τὸν κύριον αὐτοῦ.

Ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.

Πέτρος καὶ οἱ ἅλλοι μαθηταὶ εἰσι σὺν αὐτῷ.

Ἴδὲ ἀληθῶς Ἰσραηλίτης, ἐν ᾧ δόλος οὐκ ἔστι.

THIRD DECLENSION.

The genitive has one syllable more than the nominative.

The terminations are nine, viz. α, ι, υ, ω, ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.

The pronoun, *τις*, *who*, or *some one*, is varied according to this declension.

SINGULAR.

	a month.	hope.	a body.	who?
N.	ὁ, μῆν	ἡ, ἐλπ-ίς	τό, σῶμ-α	τίς, τί
G.	μην-ός	ἐλπ-ί-δος	σώμ-α-τος	τίν-ος
D.	μην-ί	ἐλπ-ί-δι	σώμ-α-τι	τί-νι
A.	μῆν-α	ἐλπ-ί-δα*	σῶμ-α	τίν-α, τί
V.	μῆν	ἐλπ-ίς	σῶμ-α	

DUAL.

N.A.V.	μῆν-ε	ἐλπ-ί-δε	σώμ-α-τε	τίν-ε
G.D.	μην-οῖν	ἐλπ-ί-δοιν	σώμ-ά-τοιν	τίν-οιν

PLURAL.

N.	μῆν-ες	ἐλπ-ί-δες	σώμ-α-τα	τίν-ες, τίν-α
G.	μην-ῶν	ἐλπ-ί-δων	σώμ-ά-των	τίν-ων
D.	μην-ί	ἐλπ-ί-σι	σώμ-α-σι	τί-σι
A.	μῆν-ας	ἐλπ-ί-δας	σώμ-α-τα	τίν-ας, τίν-α.
V.	μῆν-ες	ἐλπ-ί-δες	σώμ-α-τα	

πατήρ, μήτηρ, γαστήρ, θυγάτηρ, and ανήρ, are contracted.

Sing.

N.	πατ-ήρ
G.	πατ-έρος, ρός
D.	πατ-έρι, ρί
A.	πατ-έρα
V.	πάτ-ερ

Dual.

N. A. V.	πατ-έρε, ρε
G. D.	πατ-έροιν, ροῖν

Plural.

N.	πατ-έρες
G.	πατ-έρων
D.	πατ-ράσι
A.	πατ-έρας
V.	πατ-έρες

Sing.

N.	Ἄν-ήρ
G.	ἀν-έρος, ὀρός
D.	ἀν-έρι, ὀρί
A.	ἀν-έρα, ὀρα
V.	ἀν-ερ

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἀν-έρε, ὀρε
G. D.	ἀν-εροῖν, ὀροῖν

Plural.

N.	ἀν-έρες, ὀρες
G.	ἀν-ερῶν, ὀρῶν
D.	ἀν-δράσι
A.	ἀν-έρας, ὀρας
V.	ἀν-έρες, ὀρες

* Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, and *ους*, whose genitive is in *ος* pure, have commonly the accusative singular in *ν*, as N. βότρυς, A. βοτρυν; βοῦς, A. βοῦν; ἰχθύς, A. ἰχθύν.

LESSON ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Ὁ μὲν οὗτός ἐστιν ἀρχὴ μὴ νῶν.

Ὁ Κύριος ἐστὶν ἡ ἐλπὶς μου εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.¹

Καὶ ἡ χεὶρ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστὶν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς.

Ὁ θρόνος αὐτοῦ (ἐστὶ) φλόξ πυρός.²

Τὸ σῶμα ὑμῶν ἐστὶ ναὸς τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος.³

Οὐκ ἐστὶ προφήτης ἄτιμος, εἰ μὴ ἐν τῇ πατρίδι⁴ αὐτοῦ.

Ὁ δειλὸς, τῆς πατρίδος⁵ προδότης ἐστί.

Οἱ δὲ γίγαντες⁶ ἦσαν (were) ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ἐν ταῖς ἡμεραῖς ἐκείναις.

Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κεφαλὴ τῆς γυναικός.⁶

Ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς σαρκός, καὶ ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, καὶ ἡ ἀλαζονεία τοῦ βίου οὐκ ἐστὶν ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς,⁷ ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου, ἐστίν.

Τίνος (ἐστίν) ἡ εἰκὼν αὕτη καὶ ἡ ἐπιγραφή;

Τίς ἐστὶν ἡ μήτηρ μου, καὶ τίνας εἰσὶν οἱ ἀδελφοί μου;

Ἀγαθῶν οἱ θεοὶ δοτῆρες⁸ εἰσι.

Τίς θεὸς ἐστὶ πλὴν τοῦ Κυρίου.

Τὸ γὰρ φρόνημα τοῦ σαρκός (ἐστὶ) θάνατος: τὸ δὲ φρόνημα τοῦ πνεύματος (ἐστὶ) ζωὴ καὶ εἰρήνη.

Ἐν χειρὶ Κυρίου ἐστὶ ἐξουσία τῆς γῆς.

Ἡ δὲ τροφή αὐτοῦ ἦν (was) ἀκρίδες⁹ καὶ μέλι ἄγριον.

Ἦν (was) ἐκεῖ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ ἡ χεὶρ αὐτοῦ ἡ δεξιὰ ἦν ξηρά.

Καὶ ποιμένες¹⁰ ἦσαν (were) ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῇ αὐτῇ σὺν τοῖς προβάτοις αὐτῶν.

(1) From αἰών. (2) πῦρ. (3) πνεῦμα. (4) πατρίς.
(5) γίγας. (6) γυνή. (7) πατήρ. (8) δοτὴς. (9)
ἀκρίς. (10) ποιμήν.

ATTIC GENITIVE.

Many nouns in *ις*, *ι*, *υς*, *ευσ*, have the genitive in *εως*, and the nominative plural in *εις*, after the Attic Dialect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. κρίσ-ις (a trial.)	N. A. V.	N. κρίσ-εις
G. κρίσ-εως	κρίσ-εε	G. κρίσ-έων
D. κρίσ-ει		D. κρίσ-εσι
A. κρίσ-ιν	G. D.	A. κρίσ-εις
V. κρίσ-ι	κρίσ-έων	V. κρίσ-εις

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. βασιλ-εύς (a king.)	N. A. V.	N. βασιλ-εῖς
G. βασιλ-έως	βασιλ-έε	G. βασιλ-έων
D. βασιλ-εῖ		D. βασιλ-εῦσι
A. βασιλ-έα	G. D.	A. βασιλ-έας or εῖς
V. βασιλ-εῦ	βασιλ-έοιν	V. βασιλ-εῖς

CONTRACTS.

Some nouns of the third declension are contracted. Those in *ος* are neuter; those in *ης* feminine, except names of men.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τριήρ-ης (a galley.)	N. A. V.	N. τριήρ-εες, εις
G. τριήρ-εος, ους	τριήρ-εε, η	G. τριηρ-έων, ὦν
D. τριήρ-εῖ, ει		D. τριήρ-εσι
A. τριήρ-εα, η	G. D.	A. τριήρ-εας, εις
V. τριήρ-εσ	τριηρ-έοιν, οῖν	V. τριήρ-εες, εις

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τεῖχ-ος (a wall.)	N. A. V.	N. τεῖχ-εα, η
G. τεῖχ-εος, ους	τεῖχ-εε, η	G. τειχ-έων, ὦν
D. τεῖχ-εῖ, ει		D. τεῖχ-εσι
A. τεῖχ-ος	G. D.	A. τεῖχ-εα, η
V. τεῖχ-ος	τειχ-έοιν, οῖν	V. τεῖχ-εα, η

The contractions in *ως* and *ω*, and those in *ας* being of rare occurrence, are here omitted.

LESSON ON THE ATTIC GENITIVE AND CONTRACTS.

Νῦν κ ρ ί σ ις ἐστὶ τοῦ κόσμου τουτοῦ.

Ὁ θάνατός ἐστι δ ι ᾱ λ υ σ ις τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος.¹

Ἡ φύσις ἄνευ μ α θ ῆ σ ε ω ς² ἐστὶ τυφλὸν (χρῆμα.)

Ἡ πίσις χωρὶς ἔργων νεκρά ἐστίν.

Οὗ γὰρ οὐκ ἔστι νόμος, οὐδὲ π α ρ ᾱ β α σ ί ς (ἐστίν.)

Ὁ ἀήρ ἐστίν ὑγρὸς καὶ θερμὸς κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φύσιν.

Διαφοροὶ εἰσι φύσεις βροτῶν.

Τίς ἐστίν οὗτος ὁ β α σ ι λ ε ὺ ς τῆς δοξῆς;

Καθὼς ὁ λαὸς ἐστίν, οὕτως ὁ ἱ ε ρ ε ὺ ς (ἐστίν.)

Ὁ δὲ μαθητὴς ἐκεῖνος ἦν γνωστὸς τῷ ἀ ρ χ ι ε ρ ῇ.⁴

CONTRACTS.

Τίς οὗτός ἐστι; Σ ω κ ρ ᾱ τ η ς, ὁ Ἀθηναῖος.

Ἡ Μανδάνη, Ἀ σ τ υ ᾱ γ ο υ ς⁵ ἦν (was) θυγάτηρ.

Ἦσαν *there were* πέντε τ ρ ί η ρ ε ι ς ἐν τῇ λιμένι ἐκείνῃ.

Καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἦν τ ε ῖ χ ο ς ἐκ δεξιῶν καὶ τ ε ῖ χ ο ς ἐξ εὐωνύμων.

Τοῦτό ἐστι σ κ ὀ τ ο ς καὶ οὐ φῶς.

Ὁ οἶκος τοῦ Θεοῦ (ἐστίν) ἐπ' ἄκρου τῶν ὀ ρ έ ω ν.⁶

Αὕτη ὥμων ἐστίν ἡ ὥρα καὶ ἡ ἐξουσία τοῦ σ κ ὀ τ ο υ ς.⁷

Ἐλπὶς κακοῦ κ έ ρ δ ο υ ς ἐστίν ἀρχὴ ζημίας.

Π λ ή θ ο ς δὲ σοφῶν (ἐστίν) σωτηρία κόσμου.

Ἡ πηγὴ ἐστίν ἐν τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ ὁ ρ ε ι.

Ἡ κ τ ῆ σ ι ς τῶν φίλων ἐστίν οὐδαμῶς σὺν βίᾳ, ἀλλὰ μάλλον
σὺν εὐεργεσίᾳ.

Τοῦτό ἐστίν ὁ ν ε ι δ ο ς ἀθάνατον.

Ἰσχὺς καὶ τεῖχος καὶ ὄπλον σοφοῦ ἐστίν φρόνησις.

(1) σῶμα. (2) μαθήσις. (4) ἀρχιερεὺς
(5) Ἀστυάγης. (6) ὄρος. (7) σκότος.

Adjectives of three endings in the third Declension.

In the feminine these follow the first declension.

Sing.

Sing.

M.	F.	N.
N. εἷς	μία	ὓν (one.)
G. ἑνός	μιας	ἐνός
D. ἐνί	μιαῖ	ἐνί
A. ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν.

M.	F.	N.
N. οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν (no one.)
G. οὐθενός	οὐδεμιας	οὐθενός
D. οὐδενί	οὐδεμιαῖ	οὐδενί
A. οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν.

Sing. (all.)

Dual.

Plural.

N. π-ᾱς,	ᾱσα,	ᾱν
G. π-αντός,	ᾱσης,	αντός
D. π-αντί,	ᾱση,	αντί
A. π-άντα,	ᾱσαν,	ᾱν
V. π-ᾱς,	ᾱσα,	ᾱν

N. A. V.	
π-άντε,	ᾱσα,
άντε	
G. D.	
π-άντοιιν,	ᾱσ-
αιν,	άντοιιν.

N. π-άντες,	ᾱσαι,	άντα
G. π-άντων,	ᾱσῶν,	άντων
D. π-ᾱσι,	ᾱσαις,	ᾱσι
A. π-άντας,	ᾱσας,	άντα
V. π-άντες,	ᾱσαι,	άντα.

Sing. (short.)

Dual.

Plural.

N. βραχ-ύς,	εῖα	-ύ
G. βραχ-έος,	εῖας	-έος
D. βραχ-εῖ-εῖ,	εῖα	-εῖ-εῖ
A. βραχ-ύν,	εῖαν	-ύ
V. βραχ-ύ	εῖα	-ύ

N. A. V.	
βραχ-έε	
-εῖα	-έε
G. D.	
βραχ-έοιν	
-εῖα	-έοιν

N. βραχ-έες-εῖς,	εῖαι	-έα
G. βραχ-έων,	εῖων	-έων
D. βραχ-έσι,	εῖαις	-έσι
A. βραχ-έας-εῖς,	εῖας	-έα
V. βραχ-έες-εῖς,	εῖαι	-έα.

Others of this form being less common, are here omitted. Μηδεῖς is declined like οὐδεῖς.

Πολύς and μέγας borrow the feminine and the plural from the obsolete πολλός and μέγας.

Sing. (much.)

Dual.

Plural.

N. πολ-ύς	-λή	-ύ
G. πολλ-ού	-ῆς	-ού
D. πολλ-ῶ	-ῇ	-ῶ
A. πολ-ύν	-λήν	-ύ
V. πολ-ύ	-λή	-ύ

N. A. V.			
πολλ-ώ	-ᾱ	-ώ	
G. D.			
πολλ-οῖν	-αῖν		
-οῖν			

N. πολλ-οί	-αί	-ᾱ
G. πολλ-ῶν	-ῶν	-ῶν
D. πολλ-οῖς	-αῖς	-οῖς
A. πολλ-ούς	-ᾱς	-ᾱ
V. πολλ-οί	-αί	-ᾱ

Sing. (great.)

Dual.

Plural.

N. μέγ-ας	-άλη	-α
G. μεγάλ-ου	-ης	-ου
D. μεγάλ-ω	-ῃ	-ω
A. μέγ-αν	-άλην	-α
V. μέγ-α	-άλη	-α

N. A. V.		
μεγάλ-ω-α-ω		
G. D.		
μεγάλ-οιν-αῖν		
-οῖν		

N. μεγάλ-οι	-αι	-α
G. μεγάλ-ων	-ων	-ων
D. μεγάλ-οις	-αῖς	-οῖς
A. μεγάλ-ους	-ας	-α
V. μεγάλ-οι	-αι	-α.

Lesson on Adjectives of three endings in the third declension.

Εἷς ἐστὶ Θεός, καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος πλὴν αὐτοῦ.

Οὐδεις (ἐστὶν) ἀγαθός, εἰ μὴ εἷς, ὁ Θεός.

Καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἄλλῳ οὐδενὶ ἡ σωτηρία.

Ὁ Θεός φῶς ἐστὶ, καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεμία.

Πᾶς ἀγαθός ἐστὶ μακάριος, καὶ πᾶς κακὸς ἄθλιος.

Πᾶν δὲ οὐκ ἐκ πίστεως, ἁμαρτία ἐστὶν.

Αἱ ὁδοὶ αὐτῆς (εἰσὶ) ὁδοὶ καλαί, καὶ πασαι αἱ τρίβοι αὐτῆς ἐν εἰρήνῃ.

Καὶ ὁ φόβος ὑμῶν ἐστὶν ἐπὶ πασι τοῖς θηρίοις τῆς γῆς, καὶ ἐπὶ πάντα τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἐπὶ πάντα τοὺς ἰχθύας¹ τῆς θαλάσσης.

Βραχύς (ἐστὶν) ὁ βίος, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρά.

Ἡ καρδιά σου οὐκ ἔστιν εὐθεῖα² ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Αἱ ἐντολαὶ αὐτοῦ βαρεῖαι³ οὐκ εἰσὶν.

Δίκαιός ἐστὶ ὁ Κύριος, καὶ εὐθεῖς³ αἱ κρίσεις αὐτοῦ.

Βραχεῖα³ (ἐστὶ) τέρψις ἡδονῆς κακῆς.

Καὶ ἡ γῆ (ἐστὶ) πλατεῖα⁴ ἐναντίον ὑμῶν.

Βαρεῖα⁵ (ἐστὶν) ἡ δουλεία ἐπὶ τὸν λαὸν τοῦτον.

Ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ Πατρὸς μου μοναὶ πολλαὶ εἰσὶν.

Ἡ πόλις (ἐστὶ) πλατεῖα⁴ καὶ μεγάλη, καὶ ὁ λαὸς ὀλίγος ἐν αὐτῇ.

Εἰσὶν ἔθνη πολλὰ καὶ βασιλεῖς μεγάλοι ἐν τῇ γῇ.

Τὸ ἔλεός σου (ἐστὶ) μέγα ἐπ' ἐμέ.

Ῥίζα γὰρ πάντων τῶν κακῶν ἐστὶν ἡ φιλαργυρία.

Πάντων τέλος (ἐστὶ) ὁ θάνατος.

(1) ἰχθύς. (2) εὐθύς. (3) βραχύς. (4) πλατὺς
(5) βαρὺς.

*Terminations of Participles.*Pres. 1st Future, and 2d
Aorist Active.

Sing.

- N. ῥύπῑ-ων, οὐσα, ον
 G. ῥύπῑ-οντος, ούσης, οντος
 D. ῥύπῑ-οντι, ούση, οντι
 A. ῥύπῑ-οντα, ούσαν, ον
 V. ῥύπῑ-ων, οὐσα, ον.

Dual.

- N. A. V. ῥύπῑ-οντε, οὐσα, οντε
 G. D. ῥυπῑ-όντοιν, ούσαιν, όντοιν

Plural.

- N. ῥύπῑ-οντες, οὐσαι, οντα
 G. ῥυπῑ-όντων, ούσων, όντων
 D. ῥύπῑ-ουσι, ούσαις, ουσι
 A. ῥύπῑ-οντας, ούσας, οντα
 V. ῥύπῑ-οντες, οὐσαι, οντα.

2d Future Active.

Sing.

- N. τυπ-ῶν, οὔσα, οὔν
 G. τυπ-οὔντος, ἑσῆς, οὔντος
 D. τυπ-οὔντι, ἑσῆ, οὔντι
 A. τυπ-οὔντα, οὔσαν, οὔν
 V. τυπ-ῶν, οὔσα, οὔν.

Dual.

- N. A. V. τυπ-οὔντε, ούσα, ούντε
 G. D. τυπ-οὔτοιν, ούσαιν, ούντοιν

Plural.

- N. τυπ-οὔντες, οὔσαι, ούντα
 G. τυπ-ούντων, ουσῶν, ούντων
 D. τυπ-οὔσι, ούσαις, οὔσι
 A. τυπ-οὔντας, ούσας, ούντα
 V. τυπ-οὔντες, οὔσαι, ούντα.

Perfect Active and Middle.

Sing.

- N. ῥετυφ-ῶς, υῖα, ὅς
 G. ῥετυφ-όλος, υῖας, ὅλος
 D. ῥετυφ-όλι, υῖα, ὅλι
 A. ῥετυφ-ότα, υῖαν, ὅς
 V. ῥετυφ-ῶς, υῖα, ὅς.

Dual.

- N. A. V. ῥετυφ-ότε, υῖα, ὀτε
 G. D. ῥετυφ-ότοιν, υῖαιν, ὀτοιν.

Plural.

- N. ῥετυφ-ότες, υῖαι, ὀτα
 G. ῥετυφ-ότων, υῖων, ὀτων
 D. ῥετυφ-όσι, υῖαις, ὀσι
 A. ῥετυφ-ότας, υῖας, ὀτα
 V. ῥετυφ-ότες, υῖαι, ὀτα.

1st and 2d Aorist Pass. and
2d Conj. of Verbs in μκ.

Sing.

- N. τυφθ-είς, εῖσα, ἐν
 G. τυφθ-έντος, εἰσῆς, έντος
 D. τυφθ-έντι, εἰση, έντι
 A. τυφθ-έντα, εἰσαν, έν
 V. τυφθ-είς, εἷσα, έν.

Dual.

- N. A. V. τυφθ-έντε, εἷσα, έντε
 G. D. τυφθ-έντοιν, εἷσαιν, έντοιν

Plural.

- N. τυφθ-έντες, εἷσαι, έντα
 G. τυφθ-έντων, εισῶν, έντων
 D. τυφθ-εῖσι, εἷσαις, εἷσι
 A. τυφθ-έντας, εἷσας, έντα
 V. τυφθ-έντες, εἷσαι, έντα.

Participle present of Verbs in μι.

Sing.	
N.	διδ-ούς, οῖσα, ὄν
G.	διδ-όντος, ούσης, ὄντος
D.	διδ-όντι, ούση, ὄντι
A.	διδ-όντα, οῖσαν, ὄν
V.	διδ-ούς, οῖσα, ὄν.
Dual.	
N. A. V.	διδ-όντε, ούσα, ὄντε
G. D.	διδ-όντων, ούσων, ὄντων.
Plural.	
N.	διδ-όντες, οῖσαι, ὄντα
G.	διδ-όντων, οῦσων, ὄντων
D.	διδ-ούσι, ούσαις, οῖσι
A.	διδ-όντας, ούσας, ὄντα
V.	διδ-όντες, οῖσαι, ὄντα.

Sing.	
N.	ζευγν-ύς, ὕσα, ὕν
G.	ζευγν-ύντος, ὕσης, ὕντος
D.	ζευγν-ύντι, ὕση, ὕντι
A.	ζευγν-ύντα, ὕσαν, ὕν
V.	ζευγν-ύς, ὕσα, ὕν.
Dual.	
N. A. V.	ζευγν-ύντε, ὕσα, ὕντε
G. D.	ζευγν-ύντων, ὕσων, ὕντων.
Plural.	
N.	ζευγν-ύντες, ὕσαι, ὕντα
G.	ζευγν-ύντων, ὕσων, ὕντων
D.	ζευγν-ύσι, ὕσαις, ὕσι
A.	ζευγν-ύντας, ὕσας, ὕντα
V.	ζευγν-ύντες, ὕσαι, ὕντα.

Perfect Middle Ionic.

Sing.	
N.	ἔσθ-ώς, ῥσθ, ῥς
G.	ἔσθ-ῥσος, ῥσθς, ῥσος
D.	ἔσθ-ῥσι, ῥσθ, ῥσι
A.	ἔσθ-ῥτα, ῥσων, ῥς
V.	ἔσθ-ώς, ῥσθ, ῥς.
Dual.	
N. A. V.	ἔσθ-ῥσθ, ῥσθ, ῥσθ
G. D.	ἔσθ-ῥσων, ῥσων, ῥσων.

Plural.	
N.	ἔσθ-ῥσθς, ῥσθ, ῥσθ
G.	ἔσθ-ῥσων, ῥσων, ῥσων
D.	ἔσθ-ῥσι, ῥσθς, ῥσι
A.	ἔσθ-ῥσθς, ῥσθς, ῥσθ
V.	ἔσθ-ῥσθς, ῥσθ, ῥσθ.

These Participles should not be committed to memory, until the pupil has need of them in the lesson on participles in Part Second.

Adjectives of two endings in the third Declension.

Plural.		Plural.	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. τρεῖς, τρία (three.)		N. τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα (four.)	
G. τριῶν		G. τεσσάρων	
D. τρισί		D. τέσσαρσι	
A. τρεῖς, τρία.		A. τέσσαρας, τέσσαρα.	
Sing.		Dual.	
M. & F.	N.	M. F. & N.	Plural.
N. ἀληθ—ής, ἐς (true.)		N. A. V. ἀληθ—έε, ἡ	N. ἀληθ—έες-εῖς, ἐα-ῆ
G. ἀληθ—έος, οῦς		G. D. ἀληθ—έοιν, οῖν	G. ἀληθ—έων ὦν
D. ἀληθ—εί, εῖ			D. ἀληθ—έσι
A. ἀληθ—έα-ῆ, ἐς			A. ἀληθ—εας-εῖς, ἐα-ῆ
V. ἀληθέες.			V. ἀληθ—έες-εῖς, ἐα-ῆ
Sing.		Dual.	
M. & F.	N.	M. F. & N.	Plural.
N. ἄφρ—ων, ον (foolish.)		N. A. V. ἄφρ—ονς	N. ἄφρ-ονες, ονα
G. ἄφρ—ονος		G. D. ἄφρ—όνειν	G. ἄφρ—όνων
D. ἄφρ—ονι			D. ἄφρ—οσι
A. ἄφρ—ονα, ον			A. ἄφρ-ονας, ονα
V. ἄφρ—ον			V. ἄφρ-ονες, ονα

Comparatives in *ων* are declined like ἄφρων, except that in some instances the terminations in *ονα* are contracted into *ω*; as, *μεῖζω* for *μεῖζονα* and those in *ονες* and *ονας* into *ους*; as, *μεῖζους* for *μεῖζονες*.

The remaining adjectives of this form being less common, are here omitted.

Lesson on Adjectives of two endings in the third Declension.

Ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ χώρᾳ εἰσὶ πόλεις τ ῆ σ σ α ρ ε ς.

Ἡ κρίσις ἡ ἐμὴ ἀ λ η θ ῆ ς ἐστὶ.

Ἡ λίμνη ἐστὶ μεγάλη, καὶ βαθεῖα, καὶ π λ ῆ ρ η ς ἰχθύων.

Οὗτος ἀ λ η θ ῆ ς ἐστὶ, καὶ ἀδικία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἐστίν.

Δόξα καὶ πλοῦτος ἄνευ συνέσεως¹ οὐκ εἰσὶ ἀ σ φ α λ ῆ ² κτήμα-
τα.³

Αἱ ὁδοὶ τῶν ἀ σ ε β ῶ ν⁴ εἰσὶ σκοτειναί.

Δύο ἀνθρώπων ἡ μαρτυρία ἀ λ η θ ῆ ς ἐστίν.

Οὗτος ὁ λαὸς ἀ π ε ι θ ῆ ς ἐστὶ.

Ὅδὸς εὐ σ ε β ο ῦ ς⁵ εὐθεῖα ἐστίν.

Αὕτη ἦν π λ ῆ ρ η ς ἀγαθῶν ἔργων.

Τὶς ἀ φ ρ ω ν (ἐστὶ) λύπη τῇ μητρί.

Ἡ καρδία ἀ φ ρ ό ν ω ν ἐστὶ ἐν εἰκίῳ εὐφροσύνης.

Ἡ Σικελία (ἐστὶ) νῆσος εὐ δ α ί μ ω ν.

Αἱ πόλεις ταυτῆς τῆς χώρας εἰσὶ εὐ δ α ί μ ο ν ε ς καὶ μεγά-
λαι.

Καρδίαι τῶν ἀφρόνων οὐκ ἀ σ φ α λ ε ῖ ς² εἰσι.

Αἱ χεῖρες αὐτοῦ ἦσαν ἀ σ θ ε ν ε ῖ ς ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

(1) σύνεσις. (2) ἀσφαλής. (3) κτήμα (4) ἀσειβής.
(5) εὐσεβής.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are regularly compared by adding *τερος* and *τατος* to the positive ; as, *ἀπλῶς* (simple) *ἀπλούστερος*, *ἀπλούστατος*.

1. *ος* drops *ς* ; as, *δίκαιος* (just) *δικαιότερος*, *δικαιότατος* ; and if the penult is short, changes *ο* into *ω* ; as, *σοφός* (wise) *σοφώτερος*, *σοφώτατος*.

Sometimes a letter is dropped ; as, *φίλος*, *φίλτερος*, *φίλτατος*, for *φιλώτερος*, *φιλώτατος*.

2. *εις* is changed into *ες* ; as, *χαρίεις* (pleasant) *χαριέστερος*, *χαριέστατος*.

3. *ας*, *ης*, and *υς* add *τερος* and *τατος* to the neuter ; as, *μέλας*, *μέλαν*, (black) *μελάντερος*, *μελάντατος* : *ἀσθενής*, *ἀσθενές*, (weak) *ἀσθενέστερος*, *ἀσθενέστατος* ; *πρεσβυς*, *πρεσβυς*, (old) *πρεσβύτερος*, *πρεσβύτατος*.

4. In *ων* and *ην* the addition is made to the nominative plural ; as, *σώφρων*, (wise) *σώφρονες*, *σωφρονέστερος*, *σωφρονέστατος* : *τέρην* (tender) *τέρενης*, *τερενέστερος*, *τερενέστατος*.

5. *ξ* turns *ες* of the nominative plural into *ιστερος*, *ιστατος* ; as, *ἄρπαξ* (rapacious) *ἄρπαγες* ; *ἄρπαγίστερος*, *ἄρπαγίστατος*.

A few dissyllables in *υς* have, besides the regular comparison, another in *ίων* ; as, *γλυκύς* (sweet) *γλυκίων*, *γλυκίστος*.

The termination *ίων* is sometimes changed with the preceding consonant into *-σων*, and by the Attics into *-των* ; as, *ἐλαχύς* (small) { *ἐλάσσω*, *ἐλάχιστος*.

{ *ἥσσω*, *ἥκιστος*, from
obsolete *ἥκυσ*.

A few adjectives in *ος* derived from substantives, have, besides their regular comparison, another in *ων* and *ιστος*, from the original substantive; as,

καλός, fair, (from κάλλος) καλλίων κάλλιστος.

ἐχθρός, hostile, (from ἔχθος) ἐχθίων, ἐχθιστος.

Some are more irregular.

πολύς (much) πλείων (more) πλείστος (most)

μέγας (great) μείζων (greater) μέγιστος (greatest)

πρί. prep. (before) πρότερος (early) πρῶτος (first)

ὑψί. adv. (high) ὑψιστος (highest)

good.

better.

best.

ἀγαθός { ἀμείνων;
ἀρείων, ἄριστος, from Ἄρης, Mars.

ἀγαθός { κρείσσων } κράτιστος, from κράτος strength.
κρείττων,

ἀγαθός, βελτίων βέλτιστος.

κακός (bad) κακίων (worse) κάκιστος, (worst)

κακός (bad) χείρων, χείριστος, from χέρη.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

I. The comparative degree governs the genitive when *ἤ*, *than*, is omitted.

II. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives and some numerals govern the genitive plural.

Lesson on the Comparison of Adjectives.

Σὺ εἰ δίκαιότερος ἐμοῦ.

Οὗτοι οἱ νόμοι εἰς δίκαιο λόγοι πάντων.

Ὁ διδάσκαλος σοφώτερός ἐστι τοῦ μαθητοῦ.

Ἡ μέλιττα, πάντων τῶν λοιπῶν ζώων ἐστὶ σοφώτατη.

Δόξα ἐστὶ ἀσθενὲς ἄγκυρα, πλοῦτος ἀσθενεστέρη.

Ἡ μὲν δύναμις (ἐστὶν) ἐν νεωτέροις, ἡ δὲ φρόνησις ἐν
πρεσβυτέροις ἐστίν.

Πρεσβύτατον (χρήμα) τῶν ἀπάντων ἐστὶ Θεός.

Οὐδὲν γλυκίον ἐστὶ τῆς παλίδος.

Οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἔχθιον κακῆς βουλῆς.

Ἡ καλλίστη ὁδὸς πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετή.

Ὁ πιστὸς ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ, καὶ ἐν πολλῷ πιστὸς ἐστίν.

Μετ' ἡμῶν εἰσι πλείονες ἢ μετ' αὐτοῦ.

Οἱ πλεῖστοι ἄνθρωποι εἰσι κακοί.

Οὐκ ἐστὶ δοῦλος μείζων τοῦ Κυρίου αὐτοῦ.

Αἱ μέγισται τῆς Ἑλλάδος πόλεις εἰσὶν Ἡ Σπάρτη καὶ
αἱ Ἀθῆναι.

Ῥώμυλος ἦν πρῶτος βασιλεὺς τῆς πόλεως Ῥώμης.

Οὔτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι, δοῦλοι τοῦ Θεοῦ ὑψίστου εἰσίν.

Οἱ νόμοι ἄριστοί εἰσι δίκαιο λόγοι.

Οὐκ ἐστὶν οὐδὲν κρεῖσσον φίλου.

Ἡ Σικελία πασῶν τῶν νήσων κρατίστη ἐστίν.

Πόλεμος ἐνδοξος, εἰρήνης αἰσχρᾶς (ἐστὶ) αἰρετώτερος.

Ἡ φρόνησις καὶ ἡ ὑγίεια εἰς τὰ μέγιστα ἀγαθὰ τῶν
ἀνθρώπων.

Indicative.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

Present, am.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. εἰμί, I am, | | ἑσμέν, we are, |
| 2. εἶς or εἷ, thou art, | ἑστέον, ἑστόν, | ἑστέ, you are, |
| 3. ἐστί (v,) he is ; | | εἰσὶ (v,) they are. |

Imperf. was.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. ἦν, I was, | | ἦμεν, we were, |
| 2. ἦς. thou wast, | ἦτον, ἦτην, | ἦτε, you were, |
| 3. ἦ or ἦν, he was ; | | ἦσαν, they were. |

Second Imperf. (But little used.)

ἦ-μην, ἦσο, ἦσο | ἦ-μεθον-σθεν-σθην | ἦ-μεθα-σθε-ντε,

Fut. shall or will be.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. ἔσομαι, I will be, | ἔσόμεθον, ἔσόμεθα, | we will be, |
| 2. ἔσῃ, thou wilt be, | ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθε, | you will be, |
| 3. ἔσεται or ἔσται, he will be ; | ἔσεσθον, ἔσονται, | they will be. |

Imperative:

Present be.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 2. ἴσθι or ἔσο, be thou, | ἔστων, ἔστωσαν, | be ye or you, |
| 3. ἔστω, let him be ; | | let them be. |

Subjunctive.

Pres. may be.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. ᾗ, I may be, | | ᾗμεν, we may be, |
| 2. ᾗς, thou mayest be, | ᾗτον, ᾗτον, | ᾗτε, you may be, |
| 3. ᾗ, he may be ; | | ᾗσι, they may be. |

Optative.

Pres. εἶην, εἶης, εἶη, | εἶητον, εἶητην, | εἶημεν, εἶητε, εἶησαν,
 Fut. ἑσοί-μην -ο -το, | -μεσθον-σθεν, -σθην, | -μεθα -σθε -ντε.

Infin. Pres. εἶναι, Fut. ἑσσθαι, Part. Pres. ὦν,
 Fut. ἑσόμενος.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

I. Εἰμί, signifying possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive.

II. Εἰμί, taken for habeo, *to have*, governs the dative.

III. Any adjective may govern the dative, which has the sign *to* or *for* after it in English.

Indicative of Εἰμί.

Ἐν τοῖς νόμοις ἐστὶν ἡ σωτηρία τῆς πόλεως.

Οὐκ ἐστὶν οὐδὲν κρεῖσσον ἢ φίλος σαφές.

Βεβαιοτάται μὲν φιλίας εἰσὶ γονεῦσι πρὸς παῖδας, καὶ παισὶν πρὸς γονέας, καὶ ἀδελφοῖς πρὸς ἀδελφούς, καὶ γύναιξι πρὸς ἄνδρας, καὶ ἑταίροις πρὸς ἑταίρους.

Ἡ μεγίστη τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις νόσων ἐστὶν ἡ ἀναίδεια.

Ἡ σωφροσύνη ἐστὶν ἐγκράτεια ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν.

Μῆκος γὰρ βίου καὶ ἔτη ζωῆς (εἰσὶ) ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ αὐτῆς, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀριστερᾷ αὐτῆς πλοῦτος καὶ δόξα.

Οἱ δίκαιοι καὶ οἱ σοφοὶ καὶ ἐργασίαι αὐτῶν εἰσὶ ἐν χειρὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἔργα χειρῶν αὐτοῦ (ἐστί) ἀλήθεια καὶ κρίσις.

Καὶ ἦν ἐκεῖ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ ἡ χεὶρ αὐτοῦ ἡ δεξιὰ ἦν ξηρά.

Καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐσμεν μάρτυρες τῶν ῥημάτων τούτων.

Ἄπαντες οἱ λέοντες εἰσιν ἄλκιμοι.

Αἱ ὁδοὶ αὐτῆς ὁδοὶ καλαὶ (εἰσὶ,) καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ ἐρίβοι ἐν εἰρήνῃ.

Γνωστὰ ἀπ' αἰῶνός ἐστι τῷ Θεῷ πάντα τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ.

Ὁ Θεὸς φῶς ἐστί, καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἐστὶν οὐδεμία.

Ὅτι πᾶν τὸ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς σαρκὸς, καὶ ἡ ἐπι-

θυμία τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, καὶ ἡ ἀλαζονεία τοῦ βίου, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ Πατρὸς, ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου ἐστίν.

Οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου φρονιμώτεροι ὑπὲρ τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ φωτὸς εἰς τὴν γενεάν τὴν ἑαυτῶν εἰσιν.

Κρείσσων γὰρ σοφία λίθων πολυτελῶν, πᾶν δὲ τίμιον οὐκ ἄξιον αὐτῆς ἐστίν.

Εἰσιν ἔσχατοι οἱ ἔσονται πρῶτοι, καὶ εἰσι πρῶτοι οἱ ἔσονται ἔσχατοι.

Οὗτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐχθροὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰσιν.

Εἰ ἤμεν ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν, οὐκ ἂν ἤμεν κοινωνοὶ αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ αἵματι τῶν προφητῶν.

Οἱ γὰρ ἄρχοντες οὐκ εἰσὶ φόβος τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργων, ἀλλὰ τῶν κακῶν.

Ἡ πίστις χωρὶς τῶν ἔργων νεκρά ἐστίν.

Τυραννὶς χρῆμα μὲν σφαλερόν, πολλοὶ δὲ αὐτῆς ἐρασταὶ εἰσιν.

Ὡς ἀστéρες εἰσὶ τοῦ οὐρανῷ κόσμος,* οὕτως οἱ οἰκήτορες τοῦ κλέους τῆς πόλεως.

Ὁ παλαιὸς οἶνος χρηστότερός ἐστι.

Θησαυρὸς μέγας ἐστὶν ἀγαθὸς φίλος.

Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἄνδρες θεῶν εἰκόνες εἰσιν.

Δίκαιαι καὶ ἀληθιναὶ (εἰσὶ) αἱ ὁδοὶ σου, ὦ βασιλεῦ τῶν ἁγίων.

Ὁ Θεὸς ἀληθής ἐστὶν ἐν τοῦ ἔργῳ καὶ ἐν λόγῳ.

Ἡ διαθήκη μου μετὰ σοῦ (ἐστὶ) καὶ ἔσῃ πατὴρ πλήθους ἐθνῶν.

Οὐ γὰρ ἐν λόγῳ ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀλλ' ἐν δυνάμει.

Καὶ ἔσονται πάντες διδασκοὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Οὐδεὶς ἄδικος ἔσται μοι φίλος.

Ὁ κύων πρὸς τὰς θήρας ἐστὶ χρήσιμος καὶ πρὸς τὴν φυλακὴν.

Ἡ ψυχὴ πλεῖον ἐστὶ τῆς τροφῆς, καὶ τὸ σῶμα τοῦ ἐνδύματος.

* Look for the second meaning of κόσμος.



Ὁ δὲ μικρότερος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν, μείζων αὐτοῦ ἐστίν.

Τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὸ πλάτος καὶ τὸ ὕψος τῆς πόλεως ἴσα ἐστίν.

Ἀρετῆς οὐδὲν χρῆμα σεμνότερον, οὐδὲ βεβαιοτέρον ἐστίν.

Αἱ κτήσεις τῆς ἀρετῆς μόναι βέβαιαί εἰσιν.

Πασῶν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἡγεμὼν ἐστίν ἡ εὐσέβεια.

Ἡ τυραννὶς ἀδικίας μήτηρ ἐστίν.

Ἡ φύσις ἀνευ μαθήσεως τυφλὸν (ἐστίν,) ἡ δὲ μαθήσις ἀνευ φύσεως ἐλλειπὲς.

Οὐκ ἐστίν οὐδὲν κρεῖσσον ἢ νόμοι πόλει

Ὁ Παρνασσὸς μέγα καὶ σύσκιον ὄρος ἐστίν.

Οὐδὲν κτῆμα ἀρετῆς τιμιώτερόν ἐστίν.

Ἡ Βακτριανὴ χώρα εὐδαιμονεστάτη ἐστὶ καὶ εὐφορωτάτη.

Τύραννοι ἅπαντές (εἰσι) ἐχθροὶ ἐλευθέρια, καὶ νόμοις ἐναντίοι.

Πολὺ ἀπλουστέρα καὶ εὐδύτερα παρ' ἡμῖν ἡ ὁδὸς ἐστίν.

Περσῶν μὲν πολὺ κάλλιστος ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ (ἐστίν.)

Μήδων μέντοι, οὗτος ὁ ἐμὸς πάππος κάλλιστός (ἐστίν.)

Σοφία μόνη τῶν κτημάτων ἀθάνατός ἐστίν.

Κοινὰ (ἐστίν) τὰ κτήματα τῶν φίλων.

Οσων κακῶν αἰτία (ἐστὶ) ἡ ἄγνοια τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.

Οὐδεὶς ἡμῶν ἐστὶ οὕτω δύσκολος (κατὰ) τὴν φύσιν.

Αἰρετώτερός (ἐστίν) καλὸς θάνατος τοῦ αἰσχροῦ βίου.

Λύλαι αἱ πόλεις ἀσθενέστεραί (εἰσι) τῆς ὑμετέρας.

Ὁ δὲ μικρότερος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν, μείζων αὐτῆς ἐστίν.

Οὐδὲν κτῆμα σοφίας τιμιώτερόν ἐστίν.

Κατὰ τοὺλους τοὺς νόμους, καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ ἐμοὶ ἡ κρίσις ἐστίν.

Ὁ μὲν θερισμὸς πολὺς ἐστίν, οἱ δὲ ἐργάται ὀλίγοι.

Θνητὸς μὲν οὐδεὶς ἐστίν εὐδαίμων ἀνὴρ.

Ἀρετὴ, μέγιστον τῶν θεῶν δῶρον, θεία ἐστὶ καὶ ἀθάνατος.

Σκύθαι, βάρβαρον τὸ ἔθνος, ἀνδρεῖοί εἰσι καὶ μάχιμοι.

Εἰμί in the Imperative, Subjunctive and Optative.

* Ἀγρυπνος ἔσο κατὰ νῦν, συγγενὴς γὰρ τοῦ ἀληθινῆς θανάτου
ἐστὶν οὗτος ὁ ὕπνος.

Θεοὶ ἡμῖν μάρτυρες ἔστωσαν.

Παῖς ὢν, κόσμιος ἔσο· νεανίας, ἐγκρατὴς· ἀνὴρ, δίκαιος· καὶ
πρεσβύτης, εὐλογος.

Φίλος ἔστω, ἐν λόγῳ τὲ καὶ ἔργῳ.

* Ὁ λύχνος τοῦ σώματος ἐστὶν ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς· εἰς οὗν ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς
σου ἀπλῆς ἦ, ὅλον τὸ σῶμά σου φωτεινὸν ἔσται.

* Ἐὰν δὲ ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς σου πονηρὸς ἦ, ὅλον τὸ σῶμά σου σκοτεινὸν
ἔσται· εἰ οὖν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐν σοὶ σκόλος ἐστί, τὸ σκόλος πόθεν;

* Ἐὰν ἦς φιλομαθὴς, ἔσῃ πολυμαθής.

* Ἐὰν σώφρονες ἦτε, εὐδαίμονες ἔσεσθε.

* Ἐὰν σοφὸς ἦς, πάντες σοὶ φίλοι ἔσονται· χρήσιμος γὰρ καὶ
ἀγαθὸς ἔσῃ· εἰ δὲ μὴ, σοὶ οὐδεὶς φίλος ἔσται.

Νόμος ἦν πολλῶν λαῶν· Ἐὰν τις ἦ ὁ φονεὺς ἀνθρώ-
που, θάνατος ζημία ἔστω.

* Ἀρα* τοῖς ἀνθρώποις φίλοι ἐσόμεθα, εἰς ὧμεν ἀνωφελεῖς;

* Ὅταν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ᾤ, φῶς εἰμι τοῦ κόσμου.

Δύσμορφος καὶ ἀγαθὸς εἶην† μᾶλλον, ἢ καλὸς καὶ κακός.

Συνείην† ἀεὶ τοῖς σώφροσι καὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, καὶ μήποτε εἶη μοι
συνουσία τῶν κακῶν.

* Ἰπταρχος, ὁ Πεισιστράτου παῖς, πρεσβύτερος ὢν τῶν (παιδῶν)
Πεισισιράλου, σεφώλατος ἦν Ἀθηναίων.

* Ὁ μὴ ὢν μετ' ἐμῶ, κατ' ἐμῶ ἐστί.

* ἘΑΡΑ ἐσόμεθα, shall we be? † I would wish to be.

† From σύνειμι, I would wish to associate.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

Ἀπό, ἀντί, ἐκ, and πρό, govern the genitive. .

Ἐν and σύν govern the dative only.

Εἰς governs the accusative only.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

Ἡ ἐπιστολὴ Προκῆ εἰς τὴν ἀδελφὴν.	The epistle of Proca to her sister.
Ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἀδελφῆ ἐγὼ πρὸς τὴν εἰρήνην.	The counsel of my sister before the peace.
Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἡ βασιλεία τῶν Περσῶν.	In the beginning of the kingdom of the Persians.
Ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τοῦ Ἡρώδου.	In the days of Herod.
Ἡ ὥδῃ ἡ Μοῦσα καὶ ὁ Ἑρμῆς.	The songs of the Muses and of Hermes.
Ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ἄρτος ἡ ζωὴ.	I am the bread of life.
Σὺ εἶμι ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ.	Thou art the Son of God.
Ἡ ἀλήθεια οὐκ εἶμι ἐν σοί.*	The truth is not in you.
Ἐγὼ εἰμι τέκνον Θεοῦ.	We are children of God.
Σὺ εἶμι υἱὸς τοῦ προφήτου.	Ye are sons of the prophets.
Ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶμι θνητός.	Men are mortal.
Ὡρὰ εἶμι ὥς δεκάτης.	The hour was about the tenth.
Οὐ εἶμι ἐκεῖ.	We were not there.
Εἶμι δούλος ἡ ἁμαρτία.	Ye are servants of sin.
Εἶμι ἐκ τῶν Φαρισαίων.	They were of the Pharisees.
Οὐκ εἶμι ὡς ὁ ὑποκριτὴς εἶμι.	Thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are.
Εἶμι χαρὰ σοί.*	There shall be joy to you.
Ὅπου ἐγὼ εἶμι ἐκεῖ καὶ εἶμι σὺ.	Where I am there also shall ye be.
Εἶμι λιμὸς καὶ λοιμὸς ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις.	There shall be famines and pestilences in those days.

* Dative Plural.

Exercises in turning English into Greek

Νευρον καὶ ὀστοῦν εἰμι ἀλογος.	Nerves and bones are without reason.
Ἀνθρωπος ἀγαθος εἰμι Θεος φίλος.	Good men are friends to God.
Το ἔργον αὐτος πονηρος εἰμι, το δε ἀδελφος, δικαιος.	His works were evil, but those of his brother righteous.
Νεανόρος εἰμι κυριος ἡ νησος.	Neander was lord of the island.
Ἐν ἐκεῖνος ὁ τιπος.	In that place.
Ἐν οὗτος ἡ χωρα.	In this region.
Ἐν αὐτος ἡ πυλη.	In the very gate.
Οὗτος ὁ λογος εἰμι πιστος.	These words are faithful.
Συ εἰμι ἐκ οὗτος ὁ κοσμος.	Ye are of this world.
Θεος εἰμι ἐν ἐκεῖνος.	God was among them.
Μαχαριος εἰμι οὗτος ὁ δουλος συ.	Blessed are these thy servants.
Οὗτος ἡ ζωη ἐν ὁ υἱος αὐτος εἰμι.	This life is in his son.
Ἐν αὐτος ζωη εἰμι.	In him was life.
Ἔργον δικαιος εἰμι πηγη ζωη.	The works of the righteous are a fountain of life.
Μαχαριος εἰμι ὁ πτωχος, ὅτι ὑμετερος εἰμι ἡ βασιλεια ὁ οὐρανος.*	Blessed are ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of heaven.
Οὗτος εἰμι ἡ μαρτυρια ὁ Ἰωαννης.	This is the witness of John.
Φίλος πιστος ἀξιος ἑτανος εἰμι.	Faithful friends are worthy of praise.
Που εἰμι οὗτος κατηγορος συ ;	Where are these thy accusers ?
Ἡ μαρτυρια ὁ Κυριος εἰμι πιστος.	The testimony of the Lord is faithful.

* Genitive Plural.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

'Εγω εἰμι ἡ θύρα το προβατον.	I am the door of the sheep.
Συ εἰμι ἐνδοξος, ἐγὼ εἰμι ἀτιμος.	Ye are honored, we are dishonored.
'Η ἐντολὴ συ εἰμι ἅγιος, καὶ δικαίος, καὶ ἀγαθος.	Thy commandment is holy, just, and good.

THIRD DECLENSION.

'Εν οὗτος ὁ μὴν.	In this month.
'Εν ἡ πατρις (-ιδος) αὐτος.	In his country.
'Εν ἡ χεὶρ (-ος) συ.	In thy hand.
'Εν ἐλπίς (-ιδος) ἡ ἐλευθερία.	In hope of freedom.
'Εκ ἡ χεὶρ ὁ ἄνθρωπος.	From the hands of men.
'Εν οὗτος ἡ νύξ (-κτος.)	In this night.
'Εν πνεῦμα (-τος) καὶ ἀληθεία.	In spirit and in truth.
Εἰμι ποιμὴν (-ενος) ἔχει.	There were shepherds there.
Λεων (-οντος) εἰμι ἀλχιμος.	Lions are strong.
Συ εἰμι ὁ μαρτυρ ἐγὼ.	Ye are my witnesses.
Το σῶμα συ εἰμι ναὸς το ἅγιον Πνεῦμα.	Your body is a temple of the holy Spirit.
Συ οὐχ εἰμι ἐν σαρκί (σαρκος) ἀλλ' ἐν πνεῦμα.	Ye are not in the flesh but in the spirit.
Τίς εἰμι ἐκεῖνος ἡ γυνή;	Who are these women?
'Ο νομὸς ἡ ἀληθεία εἰμι ἐν το στόμα αὐτος.	The law of truth was in his mouth.
'Εγὼ εἰμι μαρτυρ το ρημα τουτο.	We are witnesses of these words.

ATTIC GENITIVE.

'Εργον χεὶρ αὐτος εἰμι ἀληθεία καὶ κρίσις.	The works of his hands are truth and judgment.
'Αληθινὸς καὶ δικαίος εἰμι ἡ κρίσις συ.	True and right are thy judgments.
'Ενοχὸς εἰμι ἡ κρίσις.	He is in danger of the judgment.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

Ο νομος οὐκ εἰμι ἐκ ἡ πίστεως.	The law is not of faith.
Εἰμι τεκνον φυσις* ὀργῇ.	We were by nature children of wrath.
Ἡ χεὶρ ὁ Κυριος εἰμι ἐφ' σὺ† καὶ ἐπὶ ὁ βασιλευς.†	The hand of the Lord shall be upon you and upon your king.
Που εἰμί ὁ γονεὺς σὺ ;	Where are thy parents ?
Κριτὴς εἰμι ἐν τῇ πόλει.	There was a judge in a certain city.
Εἰμι γὰρ ἄλιευς.	For they were fishermen.
Εἰμι τῆς ὁ γραμματεὺς ἐκεῖ.	There were certain of the Scribes there.

CONTRACTS.

Τὸ σῶμα ἐγὼ μέλος Χριστοῦ εἰμι.	Our bodies are members of Christ.
Οὐκ εἰμι (ἐκ) νυξ οὐδὲ σκοτος.	We are not of the night, or of darkness.
Οὐκ εἰμι ἐν σκοτος.	Ye are not in darkness.

ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS.

Σὺ καθαρὸς εἰμι ἀλλὰ οὐ πᾶς.	Ye are pure, but not all.
Ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ὁ Πατὴρ ἐγὼ μὲν πολλοὺς εἰμι.	In my father's house are many mansions.
Εἰμι ἐκεῖ πολλοὺς γυναικας.	There were there many women.
Πᾶς ἡ ὁδὸς σὺ ἀληθεια εἰμι.	All thy ways are truth.
Μεγὰς εἰμι ἡ δόξα Θεοῦ.	Great is the glory of God.
Εἰμι πᾶς ἐκφοβος.	They were all afraid.
Πολλοὺς χηρα εἰμι.	There were many widows.
Πολλοὺς εἰμι κλητοὺς, ὀλιγοὺς δεκτικοὺς.	Many are called, but few chosen.

* Dative.

+ Accusative.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

Πας ἀνὴρ ἡ κεφαλὴ Χριστὸς εἰμι.	Christ is the head of all men.
Μεγας εἰμι ἢ πιστὶς σύ.	Great is thy faith.
Ἐγὼ πᾶς εἰμι φύσις θνητὸς.	To us all there is a mortal nature.

PROMISCUOUS.

Τίς εἰμι ὁ λόγος οὗτος;	What are these words?
Καὶ εἰμι ἐν ἡ συναγωγῇ αὐτὸς, ἀνθρώπος ἐν πνεύμα ἀκαθάρτος.	And there was in their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit.
Οὐκ εἰμι ἐν το στόμα ἀληθεια.	There is no truth in their mouth.
Ἐγὼ οὐκ εἰμι ὑπο νομος,* ἀλλ' ὑπο χάρις.	We are not under law, but under grace.
Νύξ* καὶ ἡμέρα* ἐν το ὄρος καὶ ἐν μνημα εἰμι.	Night and day he was in the mountains and in the tombs.
Εἰμι δε δυνατός ἐν λόγος καὶ ἐν ἔργον.	He was powerful in word and deed.
Καὶ εἰμι πᾶς διδασκὸς ὁ Θεός.	And they shall all be taught of God.
Πόλεμος εἰμι δεινός.	Wars are dangerous.
Ο πόλεμος εἰμι δεινός.	The wars are dangerous.

* Genitive.

PART SECOND.

RULES OF SYNTAX.*

Agreement.

1. Substantives signifying the same thing, agree in case.

2. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.

3. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person. But nominatives plural of the neuter gender, commonly have a singular verb.

4. Nouns of multitude in the singular, often take a verb or adjective in the plural.

5. Two or more substantives singular, coupled by the conjunction *καί*, have a verb, adjective, or relative plural.

6. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing.

Relative.

7. The relative *ὅς* agrees with its antecedent in gender and number.

8. The relative is often put by *attraction* in the same case with the antecedent; as, *βιβλαὶς ὅς* (for *ὅς*) *ἔχω*.

9. When no nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb.

* The few rules of Syntax used in Part First are here repeated, that all may be found together.

But when a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in the sentence.

Government of Substantives.

10. One substantive governs another signifying a different thing in the genitive. Sometimes the dative is used for the genitive.

11. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a substantive, governs the genitive.

12. If one of two substantives expresses some *quality* or *circumstance* of another, it is often put in the genitive.*

Government of Adjectives.—Genitive.

13. Adjectives signifying any affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

14. Adjectives of plenty and want, power, participation, diversity, and separation, govern the genitive.

15. Adjectives denoting dignity, worth, price, crime, and innocence, govern the genitive.

16. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

Dative.

17. Adjectives may govern the dative which have the sign *to* or *for* after them in English.

* In Adam's Grammar the rule is given thus; "If the latter substantive have an adjective of praise or dispraise joined with it, they may be put in the genitive." But in many cases, both in Latin and Greek, no adjective is used, but the substantive *itself* expresses the quality or circumstance. Hence the form adopted above.

18. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c., govern the dative.

Government of Verbs.—Genitive.

19. Εἶμι and γίνομαι, signifying possession, property, or duty, govern the genitive.

20. Verbs of sense govern the genitive, except those of sight, which govern the accusative.

21. Verbs signifying any affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

22. Verbs of taking or giving part in any thing, govern the genitive.

This includes verbs signifying to partake, obtain, enjoy, aim at, communicate, and attempt, &c.

23. Verbs of plenty and want, filling and depriving, govern the genitive.

24. Verbs which signify to rule, excel, be inferior, begin and end, govern the genitive.

25. Verbs of difference or separation, govern the genitive. Among them are included those of prohibiting, erring, abstaining, sparing, preventing, &c.

Dative.

26. Εἶμι, taken for *habeo*, to have, governs the dative.

This rule also applies to γίνομαι and ἑπάρχω.

27. Any verb may govern the dative of the object towards which the action is directed ; as, ἑπείθεό μοι, follow me ; πιστεύεό μοι, believe me.

Under this rule are included verbs which denote to order, exhort, admonish, threaten, reprove, envy, accuse, please, assent to, trust, obey, yield to, injure, help, and others of the same kind.

28. Verbs which express the idea of approach or contact, govern the dative.

This rule includes all verbs whose action cannot be

performed without *approaching* the object ; as, to fight, associate, meet, pray to, adore, fawn, vie, be attentive to, and many others ; as, *μὴ ἐρέθιζε τοῖς γονεῦσι*, do not contend with parents.

29. Any verb may govern the dative, which has the sign *to* or *for* after it in English ; as, *πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὐτῷ πονεῖ*, every man labours for himself.

30. Verbs compounded with *ἐν*, *ἐπί*, *παρά*, *πρός*, *σύν*, *ὑπό*, *ἀντί*, or *ὁμῶς*, may govern the dative.

Some of the verbs which properly govern the dative, sometimes take an accusative.

Accusative.

31. Verbs signifying actively, govern the accusative ; as, *γινῶθι σεαυτόν*, know thyself.

Neuter verbs govern the accusative of a noun whose signification is similar to their own ; as, *πόλεμον πολεμίζειν*, to wage war. Some other neuter verbs govern the accusative.

Accusative and Genitive.

32. Verbs of acquitting, condemning, and many others, govern the accusative and genitive.

Accusative and Dative.

33. Any active verb may govern the accusative and dative, when together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing *in relation* to which the action is exerted ; as, *διδόναι ἑαυτὸν τῇ πόλει*, to give himself to the state.

Two Accusatives.

34. Verbs of asking and teaching, clothing and concealing, doing well or ill, and some others, govern two

accusatives, the one of the person and the other of the thing; as, *χρὴ αἰτεῖν τοὺς θεοὺς ἀγαθὰ*, we ought to ask good things from the Gods.

Passive Voice.

35. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case; as, *κατηγορέομαι κλοπῆς*, I am accused of theft.

Impersonal Verbs.

36. Impersonal verbs govern the dative; as, *ἰδοῦν αὐτῷ*, it appeared to him.

1. *χρὴ* more commonly governs the accusative.

2. *Δεῖ* and some others govern a dative of the person and a genitive of the thing.

Infinitive.

37. The infinitive with or without an article is used as a noun in any case.

38. One verb governs another in the infinitive.

39. The infinitive mood has the accusative before it, (*when its subject or agent is different from that of the preceding verb*;) as, *τι βροτοὺς φρονεῖν λέγουσι*; why do they say that mortals are wise?

40. The infinitive mood is often governed by adjectives or nouns; as, *ἀξιον θαυμάζεσθαι*, worthy to be admired.

Participle.

41. Participles govern the case of their own verbs.

42. Participles are often used as nouns; as, *ὁ ἀκούων*, he that heareth.

Case absolute.

43. A substantive and participle are put in the genitive, when their case depends on no other word; as,

Θεοῦ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος, when God gives, envy avails nothing.

Construction of Circumstances.

44. The *price* of a thing is put in the genitive.

45. The *origin*, *matter* of a thing and *part* affected, are put in the genitive.

46. The *cause*, *manner*, and *instrument* or *means*, are put in the dative.

47. Nouns which denote that *with regard* to which any thing is done, are commonly put in the genitive.

48. The *PLACE* *where* is often put in the dative.

49. The *measure of excess* is put in the dative.

50. The *distance* from one place to another, is put in the accusative.

51. *TIME* *when*, if indefinite and protracted, is put in the genitive; if definite, in the dative; *Time how long*, is put in the accusative.

Synecdoche.

52. Substantives are often put in the accusative by *synecdoche*, κατὰ, διὰ, &c. being understood; as, σπουδαῖος τὸν πρόπον, ingenious as to disposition.

Case of the Comparative.

53. The comparative degree governs the genitive when ἤ, *than*, is omitted.

Adverbs.

54. Adverbs of time, place, order, and some others, govern the genitive. Those of *accompanying*, govern the dative.

Government of Prepositions.

55. Ἀπό, ἀντί, ἐκ (ἐξ) and πρό, govern the genitive only.

Ἐν and σύν, the dative. .

Εἰς (εἰς), the accusative.

Διά, the genitive and accusative.

Ἀμφί, ἀνά, ἐπί, κατὰ, μέγα, περί, παρὰ, πρός, (Att.

ὑπέρ, ὑπό, govern the genitive, dative, or accusative.

56. Prepositions in composition often govern the same case as when they stand by themselves.

VERBS.

The verb consists of three parts; the augment, the root, and the tense-form.

Before these are considered, it is necessary for the pupil perfectly to understand

Cognate Mutes and Rules of change in Letters.

1. The mutes are nine, but are all *founded* on three; viz. π which is formed with the lips; κ with the palate; and τ with the tongue.

2. Add a slight roughness to π (smooth) and we have β (middle); add the rough breathing, and we have φ (rough); and so of the rest. Hence those of the same class are called *Cognate*.

3. Add σ to the first class of Cognates, and we have ϗ; to the second, and we have ξ. Thus, ϗ is merely πσ, βσ, or φσ; and ξ is κσ, γσ, or χσ.

Hence ϗ and ξ are called *double consonants*.

	Pi-mutes.	Kappa-mutes.	Tau-mutes.
	Cognate.	Cognate.	Cognate.
	Lips.	Palate.	Tongue.
Smooth.	π	κ	τ
Middle.	β	γ	δ
Rough.	φ	χ	θ
	adding σ	adding σ	
	make	make	
	ϗ	ξ.	

4. If σ is added to Tau-mutes, in conjugation, the mute is dropped; thus, from ἀνύτω we make ἀνύσω, not ἀνύτσω.

5. Pi-mutes before μ are changed into μ ; as, τέτυμ-μαι for τέτυπ-μαι; τέτριμ-μαι for τέτριβ-μαι; γέγραμ-μαι for γέγραφ-μαι.

6. Kappa-mutes before μ are changed into γ ; as, πέπλεγ-μαι for πέπλεκ-μαι; βέβρεγ-μαι for βέβρεχ-μαι.

7. N before a Pi-mute is changed into μ ; as, ἐμ-βαίνω for ἐν-βαίνω.

8. N before a Kappa-mute is changed into γ ; as, πέπαγ-κα for πέπαν-κα.

9. N before the Liquids (λ , μ , ρ) is changed into those letters respectively; as, συλ-λέγω for συν-λέγω; ἐμ-μένω for ἐν-μένω.

10. When mutes come together, they must be of the same strength; i. e. smooth go with smooth, middle with middle, and rough with rough. Hence, if one is determined, the other must be made to correspond; as, ἐτύφ-θην for ἐτύπθην; λέλεχθε for λέλεχθε.

AUGMENT.

The augment is *syllabic*, when the verb begins with a consonant; and *temporal*, when it begins with a vowel.*

The syllabic augment is formed by prefixing ϵ to the augmented tenses; as, ἔ-τιον, ἔ-τισα, ἔ-τετ'κειν.

The temporal augment, is formed by changing α and ϵ into η , and \omicron into ω ; as,

α ,	ἄ-δω,	ἦ-δον		$\alpha\upsilon$,	αὖ-ξάνω,	ἡὔ-ξανον
ϵ ,	ἐ-λεύθω,	ἦ-λευθον		\omicron ,	ὀ-ρύσσω,	ὠ-ρυσσον
$\alpha\iota$ -,	αἷ-ρω,	† ἦ-ρεν		$\omicron\iota$,	οἰ-κίζω,	† ὤ-κισον

* So called because the former adds a syllable to the verb, while the latter lengthens the quantity or *time* of the first syllable.

† The ι of the diphthong is subscript.

Note 1. The imperfect, pluperfect, and two aorists take the augment, but retain it only in the indicative mood.

2. The diphthongs *αι* and *ου* and the long vowels *η* and *ω* are unchanged by the augment.

3. A number of verbs in *ς* take the augment in *σ*; as, *ἴχω*, *σῆ-χον*.

4. *Attic reduplication.* The Attics often repeat the first syllable of the verb before the augment; as, *ἀσ-ἴστα*.

5. A few verbs omit the temporal augment, and a few take the syllabic in its room. *Ὀπάω* and *ἀντιγίω* take both; as, *ἑ-ώ-παα*.

Augment of the perfect. The perfect retains its augment throughout all the moods, and in the participle.

When the verb begins with a consonant, that consonant is *doubled* (reduplication) before the augment of the perfect; as, *ε-ῖ-εῖα* from *εἶω*, *λ-ῖ-λῖα* from *λέω*. To this the pluperfect prefixes an additional *ε*; as, *ἑ-εῖ-εῖα*.

Note 1. In reduplication, a *rough* mute is changed into its corresponding *smooth* one; as, *πῖ-πῖα* for *πῑ-πῖα* from *πύω*, *κῖ-κῖα* for *κῑ-κῖα* from *κῡρῶ*, *εῖ-εῖα* for *εῑ-εῖα* from *εύω*.

2. When the verb begins with a double consonant or with two single consonants of which the second is not a liquid, or with *γν*, the first letter of the verb is not repeated; as, *ῖ-ζῖα* not *ζῑ-ζῖα*.

3. The paulo-post future or third future follows the perfect in respect to the augment.

TENSE-FORM.

The tense-form is the termination which marks and distinguishes a tense.

Thus the *σω* in *εἰ-σω* is the tense-form of the first future.

ROOT.

The root of a verb is that which remains, when the augment and tense-form are taken away.

Thus τ is the root of $\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, $\xi\text{-}\tau\iota\text{-}\sigma\alpha$, and $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ is the root of $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\text{-}\sigma\upsilon$, &c.

Characteristic. The last letter of a root is called its characteristic.

Thus γ is the characteristic of $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$.

*Two-fold roots.**

Many verbs have a *two-fold* root, i. e. an obsolete simple or short root, which was afterwards increased into the existing *long* one.

1. Verbs in $\text{-}\pi\tau\omega$. In these the τ is a strengthening, addition. The true characteristic is generally π , more rarely one of the other Pi-mutes, β or φ ; as,

Long root,	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$	$\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$	$\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$
Short root,	$\tau\tau\pi\Omega$	$\kappa\rho\tau\beta\Omega$	$\rho\alpha\phi\Omega$

2. Verbs in $\text{-}\sigma\sigma\omega$. In these the true characteristic is usually γ , more rarely one of the other kappa-mutes, κ or χ .

Long root,	$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$	$\varphi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$	$\pi\tau\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$
Short root,	$\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\Omega$	$\varphi\rho\iota\kappa\Omega$	$\pi\tau\chi\chi\Omega$

3. Verbs in $\text{-}\zeta\omega$. Most of these have their true characteristic in δ , some in γ , some in both, a few in $\gamma\gamma$.

Long root,	$\varphi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$	$\delta\zeta\omega$	$\sigma\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$
Short root,	$\varphi\rho\alpha\Delta\Omega$	$\delta\Delta\Omega$	$\sigma\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\Gamma\Omega$

4. Verbs in $\text{-}\lambda\lambda\omega$ and $\text{-}\mu\upsilon\omega$. The true root is short; as, Present, $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, Root, $\Sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\Omega$. Present, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\upsilon\omega$, Root, $\tau\epsilon\mu\Omega$. So in $\varphi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ the true root is $\varphi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, in $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, &c. In all these verbs, the tenses, except the present and imperfect, are formed from the short root. In other

* To be read but not committed to memory.

cases, the short root is confined to the second future and second aorist. Thus, *φυγῶ*, *ἔφυγον* from the short root *φύγω*, while the other tenses are from the lengthened root *φεύγω*.

CONJUGATION.

Those tenses from which the others are regularly formed, are the present, the first future, and the perfect active; and the perfect and first aorist passive.

These should therefore be mentioned in conjugating the verb.

The first future active has *-σω* for its tense-form; as, *τί-σω*.

The perfect active has *-α** or *-κα* for its tense-form, and takes its appropriate augment; as, *εἰ-τι-κα*.

The perfect passive has *-μαι* for its tense form, and takes its appropriate augment; as, *εἰ-τι-μαι*.

The first aorist passive has *-θην* for its tense-form, and takes the common augment; as, *ἔ-τι-θην*.

Some changes occur in the union of the tense-form with the characteristic of the root, which will be more easily understood by dividing verbs into five classes.

I. PURE VERBS.

Characteristic, a vowel or diphthong.

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. active.	Perf. pass.	1 Aorist pass.
τί -ω	τί -σω	εἰ -τι -κα	εἰ -τι -μαι	ἔ -τι -θην
λού -ω	λού -σω	λέ -λου -κα	λέ -λου -μαι	ἔ -λοι -θην

* The regular tense-form of the perfect active is *ἀ* (*ha*) i. e. *α* with a rough breathing. In some cases the rough breathing is strengthened into *χ*, which is only a stronger aspirate; as in *εἰ-τι-κα*; in others it unites with the preceding smooth mute and forms a rough one; by rule 2, page 42; as, *λέ-λεχα* (*λέ-λεχ-ἀ*) *εἰ-εχα* (*εἰ-εχ-ἀ*.)

Conjugate ἐσθίω, θεραπεύω, χρούω, θύω, δακρύω, λύω, φύω, κωλύω, βουλεύω.

1. Verbs in αω, εω, and ωω, generally lengthen the characteristic.

τι-μά-ω, τι-μή-σω, τε-τί-μη-κα, τε-τίμη-μαι, ἐ-τιμή-θην.

Examples for practice ; δηλόω, φιλέω, ἀκολυθέω, χρυσόω.

2. Some verbs introduce σ before the tense-form, in the perfect and first aorist passive.

ἀκού-ω, ἀκού-σω, ἤ-κου-κα, ἤ-κου-σ-μαι, ἤ-κού-σ-θην.

Examples for practice ; ἐλκύω, χρίω, πρίω, πῶω, κελεύω, βύω.

II. TAU-VERBS.

Characteristic, one of the tau-mutes, (τ, δ, θ,) or ζ.

These drop the tau-mute and ζ in the future (Rule 4, page 43,) and other tenses, and insert σ in the perfect and first aorist passive ; as,

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aorist pass.
ἀνύτ -ω	ἀνύ -σω	ἤ-νυ -κα	ἤ-νυ -σ -μαι	ἤ-νύ -σ -θην
ᾄδ -ω	ᾄσ -ω	ἤ-κα	ἤ-σ -μαι	ἤ-σ -θην
πείθ -ω	πείσ -ω	πέ-πει -κα	πέ-πει -σ -μαι	ἐ-πεί -σ -θην
φράζ -ω	φρά -σω	πέ-φρα -κα	πέ-φρα -σ -μαι	ἐ-φρά -σ -θην

Conjugate κλείδω, πέρθω, λήθω, ἀγοράζω, ἐγγίζω, σπείδω.

When the tau-mute is preceded by ν, both letters are dropped, and the preceding vowel is lengthened ; as, σπείνδω, σπείσω.

Some verbs in ζ belong to the third class, and have the future in ξω ; as, κράζω, κράξω. A few have the future in γξω ; as, σαλπίζω, σαλπίγξω.

III. PI-VERBS.

Characteristic, a pi-mute (π, β, φ.)

Tense-forms.

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aor. pass.
-ω	-ψω	-φα	-μαι or -μμαι	-θην.
τέρπ-ω	τέρ-ψω*	τέ-τερ-φα†	τέ-τερ-μαι	έ-τέρφθ-θην.
τρίβ-ω	τρί-ψω*	τέ-τρι-φα	τέ-τριμ-μαι‡	έ-τρίφθ-θην.
γράφ-ω	γρά-ψω*	γέ-γρα-φα	γέ-γραμ-μαι‡	έ-γράφ-θην.

Examples for practice ; τύπτω, κόπτω, κρίπτω, αλίσφω, λσίτω, βλέπω.

IV. KAPPA VERBS.

Characteristic, a kappa-mute, (κ, γ, χ) or σσ, ττ.

Tense-forms.

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aor. pass.
-ω	-ξω	-χα	-γμαι	-χθην.
πλέκ-ω	πλέ-ξω*	πέ-πλε-χα†	πέ-πλεγ-μαι	έ-πλέχθ-θην.
λέγ-ω	λέ-ξω*	λέ-λε-χα†	λέ-λεγ-μαι	έ-λέχθ-θην.
βρέχ-ω	βρέ-ξω*	βέ-βρε-χα	βέ-βρεγ-μαι	έ-βρέχ-θην.

Examples for practice ; τάσσω, δήκω, πράσσω, φυλάσσω, φεύγω, ἄγω, τεύχω, ἄρχω.

* For τέρπ-σω, τρίβ-σω, γράφ-σω, πλέκ-σω, λέγ-σω, βρέχ-σω, by uniting the mute and σ into the double consonant. Rule 3, page 43.

† For τέ-τερ-π-α, πέ-πλε-κ-α, by uniting the mute with the rough breathing. Rule 2, page 42.

‡ The mute, if preceded by a vowel, is changed into μ before -μαι, the kappa-mute into γ. Rule 6, page 43.

§ The smooth mute before, -θην is strengthened into the rough one ; as, έ-τέρφ-θην for έ-τέρπ-θην. Rule 10, page 43.

V. LIQUID VERBS.

Tenses.

Future. Liquid verbs have properly no first future. The second future takes its place, and is formed by shortening the penult of the present.

Characteristic, one of the liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Tense-forms.

Pres.	2 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aorist pass.
-ω	-ῶ	-κα	-μαι	-θην.
κρίν-ω	κρίν-ῶ	κέ-κρι-κα	κέ-κρι-μαι	έ-κρί-θην.

In shortening the future, the latter of two vowels or consonants is dropped; as,

Pres. ἐγείρω	2 Fut. ἐγεῖρῶ	} drop- ping.	σφάλλω, σφαλῶ	} dropping λ or ν.
χαίρω	χαρῶ		τέμνω, τεμῶ,	

Examples for practice; ἀγγέλλω, ἐγείρω, χαίρω, πάλ-λω.

Many verbs of this class are irregular in the perfect and other tenses.

1. Verbs in εινω, and those of two syllables in λω and ρω, change ε into α before κα of the perfect; as,

κτεί-νω	κτε-νῶ	έκ-τα	-κα	έκ-τα	-μαι	έκ-τά	-θην.
στέλ-λω	στε-λῶ	έσ-ταλ-κα		έσ-ταλ-μαι		έσ-τάλ-θην.	

2. Those in εμω and εμνω have their perfect in μηκα, from an obsolete verb in μεω; as,

νέμ -ω	νε-μῶ	νε-νέ-μη-κα
τέμν-ω	τε-μῶ	τε-τέ-μη-κα

Irregularities in particular instances need not here be noticed.

<i>Active.</i>	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.
Pres.	I strike, thou strikest, &c. <i>Dual.</i> Ye two strike, &c.	strike.	may I strike, or I might strike.
Imper.	I was striking, or continued striking, or struck		
1st&2d Future.	I shall strike.		might I strike (at some future time.)
1st&2d Aorist.	I struck.	strike, or have struck.	might I strike.
Perf.	I have struck.	have struck.	may I have struck.
Pluper.	I had struck.		
<i>Passive.</i>			
Pres.	I am struck.	be struck.	may I be struck, or I might be struck.
Imper.	I was struck.		
Perf.	I have been struck.	have been struck	may I have been struck.
Pluper.	I had been struck.		
1st&2d Future.	I shall be struck.		may I be struck (at some future time.)
1st&2d Aorist.	I was struck.	be struck.	might I be struck.
Fut. 3d or pau-lo-post.	I shall have been struck.		may I have been struck.

Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participle.
(that) I may strike.	to strike.	striking.
from time to time.		
	to be about to strike.	about to strike.
(that) I might strike.	to strike, or to have struck.	striking, or having struck.
(that) I may have struck.	to have struck.	having struck.
(that) I may be struck.	to be struck.	being struck.
(that) I may have been struck.	to have been struck.	having been struck.
	to be about to be struck.	about to be struck.
(that) I might be struck.	to be struck, or to have been struck.	struck.
	to be about to have been struck.	about to have been struck.

	Indicative.	Imperative.
Pres.	S. ῥύπῃ-ω-εις -ει D. -ειλον-ειλον P. -ομεν-εις-ουσι	ῥύπῃ -ε -ειω -ειλον-ειων -εις -ειωσαν
Imperf.	S. ῥύπῃ-ον -εις -ε D. -ειλον-ειλην P. -ομεν -εις -ον	
1st Fut.	S. ῥύψ-ω-εις -ει D. -ειλον-ειλον P. -ομεν-εις-ουσι	wanting.
1st Aor.	S. ῥύψ-α-ας -ε D. -αλον-άλην P. -αμεν-αίῃ-αν	ῥύψ -ον -άτω -αλον-άλων αίῃ -άτωσαν
Perf. Act. or 1st Perf.	S. ῥέλυθ-α-ας -ε D. -αλον-αλον P. -αμεν-αίῃ-ασι	ῥέλυθ -ε -είω -ειλον-είων -εις -είωσαν
Plup. Act. or 1st Plup.	S. ῥέλυθ-αν-εις -ει D. -ειλον-ειλην P. -ειμεν-εις-εισαν	(εσαν)
2d Fut.	S. ῥύπ-ῶ-εις -ει D. -ειλον-ειλον P. -ομεν-εις-ουσι	wanting.
2d Aor.	S. ῥύπ-ον -εις -ε D. -ειλον-ειλην P. -ομεν-εις-ον	ῥύπ -ε -είω -ειλον-είων -εις -είωσαν
2d Perf. or Perf. M.	S. ῥέλυθ-α-ας -ε, &c. dec. like the Perf. Act.	ῥέλυθ -ε -είω, &c. through all the moods.
2d Plup. Plup. M.	S. ῥέλυθ-ειν-εις-ει, &c. declined like the 1st	Pluperf. Active.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinit.	Partic.
<p>τύπῃ -οίμι -οῖς -οῖ -οῖτον-οῖτην -οῖμεν-οῖτε -οῖεν</p>	<p>τύπῃ-ω -ῆς -ῇ -ῆτον-ῆτον -ωμεν-ῆτε-ωσι</p>	<p>τύπῃ-εῖν</p>	<p>τύπῃ-ων</p>
<p>τύψ -οίμι -οῖς -οῖ -οῖτον-οῖτην -οῖμεν-οῖτε -οῖεν</p>	<p>wanting.</p>	<p>τύψ-εῖν</p>	<p>τύψ-ων</p>
<p>τύψ-αιμι -αις -αι -αῖτον-αῖτην -αῖμεν-αῖτε -αῖεν</p>	<p>τύψ-ω -ῆς -ῇ -ῆτον-ῆτον ωμεν-ῆτε-ωσι</p>	<p>τύψ-αι</p>	<p>τύψ-ας</p>
<p>τετύφ-οίμι -οῖς -οῖ -οῖτον-οῖτην -οῖμεν-οῖτε -οῖεν</p>	<p>τετύφ-ω -ῆς -ῇ -ῆτον-ῆτον ωμεν-ῆτε-ωσι</p>	<p>τετυφ-έναι</p>	<p>τετυφ-ώς</p>
<p>τυπ -οῖμι -οῖς -οῖ -οῖτον-οῖτην -οῖμεν-οῖτε -οῖεν</p>	<p>wanting.</p>	<p>τυπ-εῖν</p>	<p>τυπ-ών</p>
<p>τύπ -οίμι -οῖς -οῖ -οῖτον-οῖτην -οῖμεν-οῖτε -οῖεν</p>	<p>τύπ -ω -ῆς -ῇ -ῆτον-ῆτον -ωμεν-ῆτε -ωσι</p>	<p>τυπ-εῖν</p>	<p>τυπ-ών</p>
<p>τετύπ-οίμι -οῖς -οῖ, &c.</p>	<p>τετύπ-ω -ῆς -ῇ, &c.</p>	<p>τετυπ-έναι</p>	<p>τετυπ-ώς</p>

Lesson on the Active Voice.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

- Τίς ἐστὶν οὗτος περὶ οὗ ἐγὼ ἀκούω τοιαῦτα;
 Εἰ δὲ ἀλήθειαν λέγω, διατὶ ὑμεῖς οὐ πιστεύετε μοι;
 Ἄνθρωπος (σώζει) ἄνδρα, καὶ πόλις σώζει πόλιν.
 Ἐγὼ μὲν βαπτίζω ὑμᾶς ἐν ὕδατι εἰς μετάνοιαν.
 Ἡ χεὶρ τὴν χεῖρα νίπτει.
 Σὺ μου νίπτεις τοὺς πόδας;
 Βλέπεις ταύτας τὰς μεγάλας οἰκοδομὰς;
 Ὁ δὲ μισθωτὸς φεύγει, ὅτι μισθωτὸς ἐστίν.
 Οἱ πολέμιοι φεύγουσι, ἡμεῖς δὲ διώκομεν.
 Σὺ λέγεις ὅτι βασιλεὺς εἰμι.
 Φόβος οὐκ ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ, ἀλλ' ἡ τελεία ἀγάπη ἔξω
 βάλλει τὸν φόβον.
 Οἱ Ζεφύροι πρᾶττον οὖσι τὰ κύματα τῆς ἀγρίας θαλάσσης.
 Σοφία μόνη ἀθάνατος μένει.
 Ὑμεῖς οὐ πιστεύετε· οὐ γὰρ ἐστε ἐκ τῶν προβάτων τῶν
 ἐμῶν.
 Ὁ ἥλιος τέλλει, καὶ οὐρανὸς λάμπει.
 Ἄρης ἄγει θάνατον, καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν.
 Ἡ πενία μόνη τὰς τέχνας ἐγείρει.
 Ἐγὼ μὲν ὑμῖν τὴν ἐμὴν γνώμην λέγω.
 Ἀκμάζει τὰ ἄνθη, καὶ ἐγὼ στεφάνους πλέκω.
 Ὁ λύκος τὴν αἶγα διώκει.

IMPERFECT.

Formation. The imperfect is formed from the present by changing ω into $\sigma\nu$, and prefixing the augment; as, $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\omega$, $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\iota\text{-}\sigma\nu$.

Signification 1. *Was*, The imperfect represents an action as *present* to some *past* time; as, $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omicron\nu\ \epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta\nu$, *I was writing a letter, when, &c.* The time thus referred to is not always expressed, but rather implied in the context.

$\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma\ \delta\epsilon\ \epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\ \pi\epsilon\rho\iota\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\ \nu\alpha\omicron\upsilon\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\ \sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$.

2. Hence, the imperfect is used in narration to represent an action as *continued*; while the aorist represents it as simply performed;

$\omicron\iota\ \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota\ \eta\rho\pi\alpha\zeta\omicron\nu\ \tau\eta\nu\ \pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\iota\nu$.

$\omicron\iota\ \sigma\tau\tau\alpha\tau\iota\omega\tau\alpha\iota\ \eta\gamma\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\zeta\omicron\nu\ \tau\grave{\alpha}\ \epsilon\pi\iota\tau\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha$.

$\text{Καλκ}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\ \epsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\epsilon,\ \omega\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\pi\eta\ \kappa\alpha\iota\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\ \Delta\iota\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.

$\omicron\upsilon\delta\epsilon\ \gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho\ \omicron\iota\ \acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\omicron\iota\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\ \epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\nu\ \epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$.

$\text{Κα}\acute{\iota}\ \delta\iota\acute{\alpha}\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\ \epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\omega\chi\omicron\nu\ \tau\omicron\nu\ \text{Ἰη}\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \omicron\iota\ \text{Ἰουδα}\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota$.

$\text{Ἄ}\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota\ \delta\epsilon\ \epsilon\chi\omicron\pi\tau\omicron\nu\ \kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\ \tau\omega\nu\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\omicron\rho\omega\nu\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\nu\nu\omicron\nu\ \acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \tau\eta\ \acute{\omicron}\delta\omega$.

$\text{Α}\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma\ \delta\epsilon\ \acute{\omicron}\ \text{Ἰη}\sigma\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \omicron\upsilon\chi\ \epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\nu\ \acute{\epsilon}\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$.

3. Hence, the imperfect represents an action which is done *statedly*, or from *time to time*.

$\text{Ἰ}\pi\pi\omicron\chi\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\nu\ \text{ἵ}\pi\pi\omicron\nu\ \epsilon\tau\tau\iota\beta\epsilon\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu\iota\zeta\epsilon\ \pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\varsigma\ \eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$.

$\text{Κ}\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\varsigma\ \pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\iota\varsigma\ \beta\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \omicron\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\upsilon\ \epsilon\pi\epsilon\mu\pi\epsilon\ \tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\ \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\iota\varsigma$.

$\text{Ἰη}\sigma\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma\ \omicron\upsilon\chi\ \acute{\epsilon}\beta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\iota\zeta\epsilon\nu,\ \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\ \omicron\iota\ \mu\alpha\theta\eta\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$.

FIRST FUTURE.

Signification. The same as in English.

Καὶ ἄξω αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν μου.

Λέξομεν καὶ πράξομεν ταῦτα.

Ὁ λύκος ἀρπάσει καὶ σκορπίσει τὰ πρόβατα.

Καὶ βασιλεύσει ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον Ἰακώβ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας, καὶ τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἔσται τέλος.

Οἱ βάρβαροι διώξουσιν καὶ τρέψουσιν ἡμᾶς.

Ὁ ^{τι*}δικαιοτάτον (ἐστι,) καὶ πρὸς θεῶν† καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, τοῦτο πράξω.

Τί ποιεήσομεν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τούτοις;

Ἐκ τοῦ στόματός σου κρίνω σε.

Εἴ τις τὸν ναὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ φθείρει, φθερεῖ τοῦτον ὁ Θεός.

FIRST AORIST.

Formation. The first aorist is formed from the first future, by changing ω into α and prefixing the augment; as, τί-σω, ἔ-τι-σα, τύ-ψ-ω, ἔ-τυ-ψ-α.

In liquid verbs this tense is formed from the second future, by lengthening α into η and ε into ει in the penult; as, ψαλῶ, ἔψηλα, στελῶ, ἔστειλα. In a few instances the first aorist is irregular.

Signification. The aorists denote simply a *past* action or occurrence, without determining the period of its termination, and without leaving the mind to dwell upon it as a *continued* action. Hence in narration, when the writer would fix our attention on an action as *continued*, the imperfect is used, when simply as *performed*, without reference to duration, the aorist is used.

* That which.

† Before, i. e. in the estimation of Gods, &c.

Οἱ Ἕλληνας ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Πέρσας.

Ἔπεμψεν εὐθὺς μίαν καὶ εἴκοσι τριήρεις.

Ἐφύλαξαν τὰς διαβάσεις τῶν ποταμῶν καὶ ἔφραξαν τὰς ὁδοὺς.

Οἱ ἱππεῖς τῶν Συρακουσίων ἔφθειραν τὴν χώραν.

Ὁ Κάδμος ἐκόμισεν ἐκ Φοινίκης τὰ γράμματα εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Ὁ Θεὸς ἐποίησε τὸν οὐρανὸν, καὶ τὴν γῆν, καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς.

Οἱ ὄχλοι ἐθαύμασαν καὶ ἐδόξασαν τὸν Θεόν.

Καὶ ἐῖλκυσαν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας.

From its indefinite nature the aorist is used to denote a thing that occurs *repeatedly*, or is *wont* to take place.

Ὁ Σωκράτης ἐδίδαξε* τοὺς μαθητὰς ἀμισθί.

Οἱ Πέρσαι ἐπολέμησαν† προθύμως καὶ θαρρῶντως.

The aorist, from its indefinite sense, is often used to express what is *generally* or *universally* true, where in English we use the present.

Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, ἐν ᾧ εὐδόκησα.

PERFECT ACTIVE, OR FIRST PERFECT.

Signification ; have, have been. The perfect connects a past action with the present time ; and marks the action either as *just completed*, or as completed and still existing in itself or its consequences.

Ἡ πίστις σου σέσωκέ σε.

Ἐγὼ πεπίστευκα ὅτι σὺ εἶ ὁ Χριστὸς ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ.

* Was accustomed to teach.

† Usually fought.

58 LESSON ON THE ACTIVE VOICE.--PLUPERFECT ACTIVE.

Οὗτος μὲν ἀπάντων δεσπότην ἑαυτὸν πεποίηκεν.

Ἡ λύπη πεπλήρωκεν ὑμῶν τὴν καρδίαν.

Οὐκ ἐγὼ ἀπὸ δρυὸς* πέφυκα ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀνθρώπων.

Ἀγγελος αὐτῷ λελάληκεν.

Ἰμεῖς ἀπεστάλαξατε πρὸς τὸν Ἰωάννην, καὶ (ἐκεῖνος)
μεμαρτύρηκε τῇ ἀληθείᾳ.

Hence the perfect is often used in Greek, where in English we use the present. This is peculiarly the case with the perfect middle.

Ἡμεῖς πεπιστεύκαμεν, ὅτι σὺ εἶ ὁ Χριστὸς, ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ.

PLUPERFECT ACTIVE, OR FIRST PLUPERFECT.

Formation. The pluperfect is formed from the perfect by changing α into ειν and prefixing the augment ; as, τέτυφα, ἐ-τέτυφειν.

When the perfect begins with a vowel, the augment remains unaltered ; as, ἔψαλξα, ἐψάλκειν.

Signification ; had. The pluperfect denotes that an action was already completed, when another action began, or was performing.

Ὁ λύκος ἤρπαξε τὸν ἔριπον.

Ὁ πατήρ καὶ μήτηρ μου ἐτέλελεν ἡχέσαν.

SECOND AORIST.†

This tense is always derived from an obsolete *short*

* δρυς.

† No examples of the second future are given, because, with the exception of liquid verbs, there is no certainty that this tense is ever used in the active voice.

root, and belongs to those verbs only, whose present is a *strengthened* form of such roots.*

Formation. The second aorist is formed from the present by changing ω into $\omicron\nu$ and prefixing the augment; as, λέγω, ἔλεγον.

The penult of the present is shortened to form the second aorist.

1. By dropping τ and the latter of two liquids; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπον, βάλλω, ἔβαλον.

2. By changing $\alpha\iota$ and η into α ; as, καίω, ἔκαον, λήθω, ἔλαθον.

3. By dropping the first vowel of $\epsilon\iota$ and $\epsilon\upsilon$; as, λείπω, ἔλιπον, φεύγω, ἔφυγον.

But in *liquid verbs*, $\epsilon\iota$ is changed into α in dissyllables; as, σπείρω, ἔσπαρον; into ϵ in polysyllables; as, ἀγείρω, ἤγερον.

4. In dissyllables, ϵ before a *mute* is commonly changed into α ; as, τρέπω, ἔτραπον.

Verbs in $-\sigma\omega$ and $-\tau\omega$, have usually the second aorist in $-\gamma\omicron\nu$; as, πράσσω, ἔπραγον.

Some in $-\zeta\omega$ have this tense in $-\delta\omicron\nu$; as, φράζω, ἔφραδον.*

Some in $-\pi\omega$, have the 2d aorist in $-\phi\omicron\nu$; as, βάπτω, ἔβαφον.*

Signification, the same as that of the first aorist.

Οὐδείς τὸν θάνατον ἔφυγεν.

Ἐκτάνετε τὸν ἄριστον τῶν Ἀχαιῶν.

Ὁ Κῦρος ποταμὸν ἔτραπε. Ἴπποι ἔλιπον ἄρματα.

Ἡ ναῦς ἔταμε θάλασσαν. Ἐφθαρε πῦρ ὕλην.

* See *two-fold roots*, page 45. Hence a large proportion of verbs have no second aorist. In such cases the first aorist is used; and, indeed, very few verbs have both these tenses in use.

Ἐκεῖνος ἔβαλε αὐτοὺς εἰς φυλακὴν.

Κροῖσος, Λυδῶν βασιλεὺς, ἀπέβαλε τὴν ἀρχήν.

PERFECT MIDDLE.*

The perfect middle may commonly be formed from the second aorist by changing *ον* into *α*, prefixing the augment.

Signification. See the perfect active.

The penult is commonly lengthened, or changed into *ο* or *οι*.

Ἐκ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου αἰεὶ καλῶς πέπραγα.

Οὐ ἀκήκοας† ὡς οἱ τέττιγες, ὄντες ἄνθρωποι τὸ παλαιόν,‡
εἰς ὄρνιθας μετέβαλον;

Ἀπολελοίπασιν§ ἡμᾶς ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι.

PLUPERFECT MIDDLE.

This tense is formed from the perfect middle by changing *α* into *ειν*, and assuming the augment; as, τέτυπα, ἐ-τέτυπεν.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs compounded with a preposition, take the augment between the preposition and the verb; as, προσέβη-
εληκα, προσέβαλλον, from προσβάλλω.

* The more common name of this tense in English books, is perfect *middle*, though it has not the sense of that voice. This tense belongs to comparatively few verbs.

† ἀκούω.

‡ τό παλαιόν is taken adverbially, *formerly*.

§ ἀπολείπω.

1. *ἐκ* in composition becomes *ἐξ* before a vowel ; as, *ἐκβάλλω*, *ἐξέβαλλον*.

2. *ἐν* and *σύν*, which lose *ν* before a consonant, resume it before a vowel ; as, *ἐμμένω*, *ἐνέμενον*.

Rule.

Prepositions in composition lose their final vowel, if the simple verb begins with a vowel ; as, *ἐπέχω*, for *ἐπιέχω* ; except *περί* and *πρό*, and sometimes *ἀμφί*.

If the simple verb begins with an aspirate, the preceding smooth mute of the preposition is changed into its cognate rough one ; as, *ἀφαιρέω*, from *ἀπό* and *αἰρέω*.

Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος διέπεμπε τὰς τῶν ἱππέων τάξεις κατὰ τὰς ὁδοὺς.

Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς οὐκ αἰεὶ ἀπολαύει τῶν τῆς ἀρετῆς καρπῶν.

Οἱ πονηροὶ εἰς τὸ κέρδος μόνον ἀποβλέπουσι.

Θησεὺς τὴν Ἀριάδην ἐν Νάξῳ κατέλιπε καὶ ἐξέπλευσεν.*

Οἱ πολέμιοι ἀπεχώρησαν† νυκτός.

Ἐγὼ ἀποστέλλω ὑμᾶς ὡς πρόβατα ἐν μέσῳ λύκων.

Οἱ ἄνεμοι καὶ ἡ θάλασσα ὑπακούουσιν αὐτῷ.

Ἐκεῖνος ἀπέστειλεν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν ἀμπελῶνα αὐτοῦ.

Σωκράτην τὸν σοφὸν ἀπέκλειναν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος μετέχει τῆς θείας φύσεως.

Οἱ πλοῦσοι μέγα διαφέρουσι τῶν πενήτων.

Οἱ ἀνόητοι πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας συμφορὰς εἰσπίνουσιν.

* ἐκπλέω.

† ἀποχωρέω.

Lesson on the Imperative.

Μή κρίνετε κατ' ὄψιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν δικαίαν κρίσιν κρίνα-
τε.

Εἰ θέλεις ἀγαθὸς εἶναι, πρῶτον πίστευσον ὅτι κακὸς εἶ.

Λύσατε τὸν ναὸν τοῦτον, καὶ ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις ἐγερῶ αὐτόν.

Φεύγετε καὶ σώσατε τὰς ψυχὰς ὑμῶν.

Ἐτοιμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν Κυρίου.

Ἄνδρες, ἀκούσατε τοὺς λόγους μου.

Εἰ δὲ ἡ χεὶρ σου, ἣ ὁ πούς σου σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔκκοψον
αὐτὰ καὶ βάλε ἀπὸ σου.

Μεῖνον μεθ' ἡμῶν ὅτι πρὸς ἐσπέραν ἐστί, καὶ κέκλικεν ἡ
ἡμέρα.

Θεράπευε τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, καὶ λέγετε αὐτοῖς, ἤγγικεν
ἔφ' ὑμᾶς ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Μνημόνευε νέος ὧν ὡς γέρων ἔση ποτέ.

Μὴ ἐνεκεν βρώματος κατὰ λυε τὸ ἔργον τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἐπίβλεψον ἐπὶ τὸν υἱόν μου, ὅτι μονογενὴς ἐστί μοι.

Οὗτός ἐστι ὁ υἱός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, αὐτοῦ ἀκούετε.

Ἐκτεινον τὴν χεῖρά σου. Σῶσον σεαυτόν.

Λύσον τὸ ὑπόδημα τῶν ποδῶν σου.

*Lesson on the Subjunctive.**

Formation. The subjunctive is formed from the indicative, by lengthening the vowels of the tense-form into η and ω. Thus,

Ind. τύπτω, -εις, -ει; -ετον, -ετον; -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι.
 Subj. τύπτω, -ης, -η; -ητον, -ητον; -ωμεν, -ητε, -ωσι.

Signification. *May, might, &c.* as in English.

Πόθεν ἀγοράσομεν ἄρτους ἵνα φάγωσιν οὗτοι;

Ὅστις ἂν ποιήσῃ τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Πατρὸς μου τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς, αὐτός μου ἀδελφός, καὶ ἀδελφή, καὶ μήτηρ ἐστίν.

Ἐὰν οὖν ὁ Υἱὸς ὑμᾶς ἐλευθερώσῃ, ὅντως ἐλεύθεροι ἔσεσθε.

Οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς, ἀλλὰ ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός.

Ἦραν οὖν λίθους ἵνα βάλωσιν ἐπ' αὐτόν.

Ἐὰν ὑμεῖς μεῖνητε ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τῷ ἐμῷ, ἀληθὲς μαθηταί μου ἐστέ.

Διογένης† ἔλεγεν ὅτι μὲν οἱ ἄλλοι κύνες τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δάκνουσιν· ἐγὼ δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ἵνα σῶσω.

In the first and second persons, the subjunctive is used in exhortations, where in English we use the imperative.

Ἀγώμεν πρὸς αὐτόν

Μηκέτι οὖν ἀλλήλους κρίνωμεν.

Μὴ σφραγίσῃς τοὺς λόγους τοῦδε βιβλίου.

Μηδενὶ συμφορὰν ὀνειδίσῃς, κοινὴ γὰρ (ἐστί) ἡ τύχη.

Μὴ φράσῃς ἐγκώμια ὑπὲρ σεαυτοῦ, ἀλλὰ λέγε μᾶλλον ἔπαινον ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων.

* As the optative occurs more rarely, and is less easily understood than the other moods, no exercises upon it are here given.

† Diogenes was called κύων, (a dog,) from his cynical disposition.

Lesson on the Infinitive.

Οἱ νόμοι παλαιοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων κωλύουσι τὸ
τὺ πτεῖν ἐλευθέρους.

Οὐ βλάδιόν ἐστι μετὰ βλάβειν τὴν φύσιν πονηράν.

Νέοι ὄντες θέλετε μᾶλλον ἀκούειν τῶν γεραιτέρων ἢ τῶν
νεωτέρων.

Ἐμελλον ἄζειν τὸν στρατόν.

Χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ διακρίναι τὸν κόλακα* καὶ τὸν φίλον.

Ἐλεγεν Ἐτεοκλῆς, ὁ Λάκων, δύο Λυσάνδρους Σπάρτην† μὴ
ἀνυπομεῖναι.

Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐνόμιζον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους λελυκέναι τὰς
σπονδάς.

Οὐκ ἔθελεν αὐτὸν λῖπεῖν τοὺς ἵππους.

Ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ πολλὰ ἔνεκα τοῦ ἀρέσκειν τῇ πόλει ἐπράξα-
μεν.

Lesson on Participles.

Ἰδεὶς ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ αἵρων τὴν ἁμαρτίαν τοῦ κόσμου.

Ἄνθρωποι τὸν θάνατον φεύγοντες διώκουσι.

Ἦκω φράσουσα‡ νύμφης συμφοράν.

Καλέσας ὁ Κῦρος Ἀράσπην, τοῦτον ἐπέλευσε ἀφυλάξαι
τὴν γυναικά.

Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα, ἀναγγέλλουσι τοῖς στρατιώταις.

Ἐγὼ βεβιωκώς§ ἔτη ἑννέα, ταῦτα γράφω.

Καὶ ἐκβαλόντες αὐτὸν ἐξω τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος, ἀπέκλειναν.

* κόλαξ.
μεῖναι.

† Σπάρτην is the accusative before ἐπο-
μεῖναι.

‡ φράζω.

§ βίωω.

Promiscuous.

Καὶ ἤγειρεν ὁ Κύριος σωτήρα τῷ λαῷ καὶ ἔσωσεν αὐτούς.

Σὺ εἶ ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ποιήσας τοῦτο.

Νομίζω δὲ ὑμᾶς ἕμοι εἶναι πατρίδα, καὶ φίλους.

Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα οἱ ἄγγελοι ἀναγγέλλουσι τοῖς σιβαϊώ-
ταις.

Ὁ δὲ καταφεύγει εἰς τὸ ἐαυτοῦ σιβαϊεῖμα, καὶ εὐθὺς παραγγέλ-
λει εἰς τὰ ὄπλα.

Ὁ δ' Ὀρόντας νομίσας ἐλοίμους εἶναι τοὺς ἱππέας, γράφει ἐπι-
στολὴν παρὰ βασιλέα.

Οἱ δὲ ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες, αὐτοὶ τε ἦσαν πολὺ προθυμότεροι, καὶ
τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐξήγγελλον.

Οἱ Ἕλληνες συμβαλόντες, τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐνίκησαν.

Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος καταμαθὼν ταῦτα ἐκάλεσε αὐτόν.

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπολαβόντες, ἀπέπλευσαν.

Τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσας, πρέσβεις πέμπει πρὸς βασιλέα.

Οἱ Φωκεῖς ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τὴν πόλιν, πολλὰ χρήματα ἔλαβον.

Καὶ ἄσμενοι ἔλαβον πρόφασιν στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

Πόλεμός ἐστι μέγα κακόν, τουτοῦ δὲ πλεῖστον μέρος οἱ τύραννοι
μετέχουσιν.

Πολλοὶ δεσπόται βίᾳ ὑπὸ τῶν δούλων ἀπέθανον.

Πλούτιζε μὲν τοὺς φίλους, σαυτὸν γὰρ πλουλιεῖς.*

Νόμιζε τὴν μὲν πατρίδα (εἶναι) οἶκον· τοὺς δὲ πολίτας, ἐταί-
ρους· τοὺς δὲ φίλους, τέκνα σαυτοῦ.

* Attic future for πλουλίσσεις.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Opt—
Pres.	S. ὑπὶ-ομαι-η -εἶται D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -ίμεθα-εσθε-ονταί	ὑπὶ-ε-έσθω -εσθον-έσθων -εσθε-έσθωσαν	τυπὶ -οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
Imperf.	S. ἔλυπ-ι-ομην-ου-εἶτο	D. ὀμεθον-εσθον-έσθην	
Perf.	S. τέλυ-μμαι-ται-πται D. -μμεθον-φθον-φθον P. -μμεθα-φθε-μμένοι, εἰσί.	τέλυ-τε-φθω -φθον-φθων -φθε-φθωσαν	τέλυμμένος εἶην τέλυμμένω τέλυμμένοι, εἶη-μεν
Plup.	S. ἐτέλυ-μμην-το-πτο	D. -μμεθον -φθον -φθην	
1st Aorist.	S. εἰθύφθ -ην -ης -η D. -ηλον-ήλην P. -ημην-ηλε-ησαν	εὔφθ-ηλι-ήλω -ηλον-ήλων -ηλε-ήλωσαν	εὐφθ -εἶην -εἶημεν
2d Aorist.	S. ἐλύπ -ην -ης -η D. -ηλον-ήλην P. -ημεν-ηλε-ησαν	εὔπ-ηλι-ήλω -ηλεν-ήλων -ηλε-ήλωσαν	εὐπ -εἶην -εἶημεν
1st Fut.	S. τυφθήσ-ομαι-η-εἶται D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα-εσθε-ονταί	wanting	τυφθησ -οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
2d Fut.	S. τυπήσ-ομαι-η-εἶται D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα-εσθε-ονταί	wanting	τυπησ-οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
Paulo- post Fut.	S. τελέψ-ομαι-η-εἶται D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα-εσθε-ονταί	wanting	τελέψ -οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
Perf. of pure verbs.	S. τέλιμη- or, -δεδήλω D. -μαι -σαι-ται D. -μεθον-σθον-σθον P. -μεθα-σθε-νταί	τέλιμη- or, δεδή- λω -σο-σθω -σθον-σθων -σθε-σθωσαν	τέλιμη- or, δεδη- λῶ -μην -μεθον -μεθα
Plup. of do.	S. ἐτέλιμή (or ἐδεδήλω)	-μην -σο -το	D. -μεθον

2 2 2
4 4

—ative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Partic.
-οις -οιτο -οισθον -οίσσθην -οισθε -οιντο	τύπῃ-ωμαι -ῃ -ῃται -ώμεθον -ῃσθον -ῃσθον -ώμεθα -ῃσθε -ώνται	τύπῃ-εσθαι	τυπῃ-όμενος
P. -όμεθα -εσθε -οντο			
-εἴης -εἴη -εἴηλον -εἴηλην -εἴητε -εἴησαν	τελειομένης, ᾧ -ῃς -ῃ τελειομένῳ, -ῃλον -ῃλον τελειομένοι, ᾧμεν -ῃτε -ᾧσι	τελειο-φθαι	τελειο-μμένος
P. -υμεθα -φθε -μμένοι, ῃσαν			
-εἴης -εἴη -εἴηλον -εἴηλην -εἴητε -εἴησαν	τυφθ-ᾧ -ῃς -ῃ -ῃλον -ῃλον -ᾧμεν -ῃτε -ᾧσι	τυφθ-ῃναι	τυφ-θείς
-εἴης -εἴη -εἴηλον -εἴηλην -εἴητε -εἴησαν	τυπ-ᾧ -ῃς -ῃ -ῃλον -ῃλον -ᾧμεν -ῃτε -ᾧσι	τυπ-ῃναι	τυπ-εἰς
-οις -οιτο -οισθον -οίσσθην -οισθε -οιντο	wanting.	τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθ-ησόμενος
-οις -οιτο -οισθον -οίσσθην -οισθε -οιντο	wanting.	τυπ-ήσεσθαι	τυπ-ησόμενος
-οις -οιτο -οισθον -οίσσθην -οισθε -οιντο	wanting.	τελειύψ-εσθαι	τελειύψ-όμενος
-ο -το -σθον -σθην -σθε -ντο -σθον -σθην	τελειμ -δεδηλ -ᾧμαι -ῃ -ῃται -ώμεθον -ῃσθον -ῃσθον -ώμεθα -ῃσθε -ᾧνται	τελειμῃ-σθαι δεδηλᾶ-σθαι	τελειμημένος δεδηλωμέ- νος
P. -μεθα -σθε -ντο			

Formation of the tenses in the Passive voice.

PRESENT. The present is formed from the present active by changing ω into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\tau\acute{o}\pi\iota\omega$, $\tau\acute{o}\pi\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

IMPERFECT. The imperfect is formed from the present by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$ and prefixing the augment ; as, $\tau\acute{o}\pi\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\acute{o}\pi\iota\sigma\mu\eta\nu$.

PLUPERFECT. The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$, and prefixing the augment, when the perfect begins with a consonant ; as, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\mu\eta\nu$.

PAULO-POST-FUTURE. The paulo-post-future is formed from the second person singular, of the perfect passive by changing $\alpha\iota$ into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

FIRST FUTURE. The first future is formed from the first aorist by changing $\eta\nu$ into $\eta\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ and dropping the augment ; as, $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

SECOND AORIST. The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active by changing $\sigma\nu$ into $\eta\nu$; as, $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\sigma\sigma\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$.

SECOND FUTURE. The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing ω into $\eta\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; as $\epsilon\lambda\theta\omega$, $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

Indicative.

PRES. Ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλὸς, καὶ γινώσκω τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ γινώσκομαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμῶν.

Ἀνδρὸς χαραλὴρ ἐκ λόγου γνωρίζεται.¹

Κροῖσος ὁ Λυδὸς ἄγειν λέγεται μυρίους ἵππους.

Ἐξ ἀνέμων θάλασσα ταρασσεται.²

IMPERF. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβλάπτοντο³ μάλα.

PERF. Ἐν τῷ νόμῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ γέγραπται,⁴ δύο ἀνθρώπων ἡ μαρτυρία ἀληθὴς ἐστίν.

Αὐτὴ ἡ χαρὰ ἡ ἐμὴ πεπλήρωται.⁵

Εἰ γὰρ νεκροὶ οὐκ ἐγείρονται,⁶ οὐδὲ Χριστὸς ἐγήγερται.⁶

Νῦν ἡ ψυχὴ μου τετάραται.⁷

Ἐγὼ, βλέπων εἰς τὰ τῶν ἄλλων κακὰ, πεπαιδευμαι.⁷

Αἱ τρίχες⁸ τῆς κεφαλῆς ὑμῶν πᾶσαι ἡρίθμηνται.⁹

PLUPERF. Ἡ Γάζα ἦν μεγάλη πόλις καὶ ἐπὶ χώματος ὑψηλοῦ ὥκιστο,¹⁰ καὶ τεῖχος περιβέβλητο¹¹ αὐτῇ.

PAULO-POST-FUT. Ἐμοὶ λελεῖψεται¹² ἄλγος. Τὸ βέλος¹³ τετὸ ξευσεται.¹³

FIRST AOR. Ἡ γέγραπται¹⁴ ὁ Κύριος. Ἐπαίδευσεν¹⁴ Μωσῆς πᾶσιν σοφίᾳ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων.

Ἡ δὲ οἰκία ἐπληρώθη¹⁵ ἐκ τῆς ὁσμῆς τοῦ μύρου.

Καὶ ἐσώθη¹⁴ ἡ γυνὴ ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας ἐκείνης.

-
- (1) γνωρίζω. (2) ταρασσω. (3) βλάπτω. (4) γράφω. (5) πλήρωω. (6) ἐγείρω. (7) παιδεύω. (8) θρίξ. (9) ἀριθμέω. (10) οἰκίζω. (11) περιβάλλω. (12) λείπω. (13) τοξεύω. (14) σώζω.

Ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ βασιλεὺς δεινῶς ἐφοβήθη.¹

FIRST FUT. Πίστεύσον ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον καὶ σωθήσῃς.²

Οἱ νεκροὶ ἐγερθήσονται.³ ἄφθαρτοι.

SECOND AOR. Ἐν τῷ μηνὶ τῷ ἑκτῷ ἀπεστέλλη ὁ ἄγγελος Γαβριήλ ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς πόλιν τῆς Γαλιλαίας.

Χαίρετε ὅτι τὰ ὀνόματα ὑμῶν ἐγγράφη ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

SECOND FUT. Ἀρετὴ φανήσεται ἰσχυρότερον ἀδικίας.

Imperative.

PRES. Οὔτοι δοκιμάζῃς θάνατον.⁴

PERF. Τοσοῦτον λελέχθω.⁵

FIRST AOR. Σκοτίσθήτωσαν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν.

SECOND AOR. Διὸς²⁰ σέβας ἄλλο φανήτω.⁶

Subjunctive.

PRES. Ἐκ Θεοῦ ἀρχώμεθα¹⁰ πάντα τὰ ἔργα.

FIRST AOR. Μὴ κρίνετε ἵνα μὴ κριθῇτε.¹¹

Ταῦτα λέγω ἵνα ὑμεῖς σωθῆτε.²

Infinitive.

PRES. Κελεύεις με εὐπρίσθαι.¹²

Οἱ νόμοι διδάσκουσιν ἄρχειν τε καὶ ἄρχεισθαι.¹³

PERF. Ἀναγκαῖόν (ἐστί) οὕτω τελέσθαι¹⁴ αὐτοῖς.

FIRST AOR. Ἐκέλευσε τοὺς Ἕλληνας οὕτω ταχθῆναι.¹⁴

FIRST FUT. Οἶμαι δίωνα ἀίρεσέσθαι.¹⁵

SECOND AOR. Τὸ σφαγῆναι¹⁶ (ἐστί) δεινόν.

Participles.

PRES. Τὰ βλεπόμενά (ἐστί) πρόσκαιρα, τὰ μὴ βλεπόμενά (ἐστί) αἰώνια.

PERF. Οἱ λόγοι οἱ λελεγμένοι ὁρθῶς ἔχουσιν.¹⁷

FIRST AOR. Ἡρακλῆς ὁργισθεῖς¹⁸ ἀπέκτεινε¹⁹ Λῆον.

(1) φοβέω. (2) σώζω. (3) ἐγείρω. (4) ἀποστέλλω. (5) γράφω.
 (6) φαίνω. (7) δοκιμάζω. (8) λέγω. (9) σκοτίζω. (10) ἔρχομαι.
 (11) κρίνω. (12) εὐπρίω. (13) ἄρχω. (14) τάσσω. (15) αἰρέω.
 (16) σφάλλω. (17) ἔχω. (18) ὀργίζω. (19) ἀποκτείνω. (20) Ζεὺς

MIDDLE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Part.
1st Aor.	S. ἐτύπυ-άμην ω-αστο D. -άμεθον-ασθον-άσθων P. -άμεθα-ασθε-αντο	τύπυ-αι-άσθω -ασθον-άσθων -ασθε-άσθωσαν	τύπυ-αίμεην-αιω-αιστο -αίμεθον-αισθον-αίσθων -αίμεθα-αισθε-αντο	τύπυ-ωμαι-η-ηται -ώμεθον-ησθον-ησθον -ώμεθα-ησθε-ωνται	τύπυ -ασθαι -άμενος	
2d Fut.	S. τυπ-ξίμαι-ῃ-εἴται D. -ξίμεθον-εἴσθον-εἴσθων P. -ξίμεθα-εἴσθε-ῖνται	wanting.	τυπ-οίμεην-οἶω-οἶστο -οἴμεθον-οἴσθον-οἴσθων -οἴμεθα-οἴσθε-οἴντο	wanting.	τυπ -εἴσθαι -όμενος	
Pres.	τύπυ-ομαι-η, &c. like the present passive	τύπυ-ε-έσθω, &c. do.	τύπυ-οίμεην-οἶω, &c. do.	τύπυ-ωμαι-η, &c. do.	τύπυ -εσθαι -όμενος	
Imp.	ἐτύπυ-όμεν, &c. like the imperf. passive.					
2d Aor.	ἐτυπ-όμεν-ς, &c. like imperf.	τυπ-ε-έσθω, &c.	τυπ-οίμεην-οἶω, &c.	τύπυ-ωμαι-η, &c.	τυπ -έσθαι -όμενος	
1st Fut.	τύπυ-ομαι-η, &c. like 1st fut. pass.	wanting.	τύπυ-οίμεν-οἶω, &c.	wanting.	τύπυ -εσθαι -όμενος	

Two Tenses, *τύπυα* and *εἴεσθαι*, which have been usually denominated the Perfect and Pluperfect *Middle*, belong more properly in form and signification to the active voice, and have therefore been placed there; though the names of perfect and pluperfect *middle* may properly be retained.

Formation of the Tenses in the Middle voice.

The present and imperfect are the same as in the passive.

FIRST FUTURE. The first future is formed from the first future active, by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\epsilon\upsilon\psi\omega$, $\epsilon\upsilon\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; but in *liquid verbs*, into $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; * as, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$.

SECOND FUTURE. The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing $\tilde{\omega}$ into $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\tilde{\omega}$, $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$.

FIRST AORIST. The first aorist is formed from the first aorist active, by adding $\mu\eta\nu$; as, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$.

SECOND AORIST. The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing $\epsilon\nu$ into $\omicron\mu\eta\nu$; as, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\sigma\pi\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$.

* Also those verbs from which σ has been dropped by the Attics; as, $\chi\omicron\mu\tilde{\omega}$, $\chi\omicron\mu\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$.

Lesson on the Middle voice.

The middle voice is used,

1. When we act *on ourselves*.

Οἱ Πέρσαι εἰς μάχην ἐτάξαντο.¹

Πάντες ἐλούσαντο τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τοὺς πόδας.

Ἐγειραί,³ ἄρον τον κράξιατόν σου.

Φυλάσσεσθε⁴ ἀπὸ τῆς πλεονεξίας.

2. When we act *for ourselves*.

Ὁ Κῦρος πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀσίαν κατέστρεψεν.⁵

Μαρία δὲ τὴν ἀγαθὴν μερίδα ἐξελέξατο,⁶ ἥτις οὐκ αἰρεθῆσεν⁷ ἀπ' αὐτῆς.

Ὁ φίλος ἡγήσατό⁸ με τοῦτο τὸ βιβλίον.

3. When we cause a thing to be done *to or for us*.

Οἱ φρόνιμοι γονεῖς καλῶς διδάσκονταί⁹ τοὺς παῖδας.

4. What is done *between* two parties or *among themselves*.

Διενείμαντο¹⁰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὁ Ζεὺς καὶ ὁ Ποσειδῶν καὶ ὁ Πλούτων, ἐπειδὴ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς παρέλαβον.

Ἀλεκτριύνες ἡγωνίζοντο¹¹ ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ μιᾶς ἡμέρας τοῦ ἔτους.

In many instances the distinctive meaning of the middle voice is traced with difficulty.

(1) τάσσω, ranged themselves. (2) λοίω. (3) ἐγείρω.
 (4) φυλάσσω. (5) καταστρέφω, subdued to himself. (6) ἐκλέγω.
 (7) αἰρέω. (8) αἰτέω. (9) διδάσκω, cause to be instructed.
 (10) διανέμω. (11) ἀγωνίζω.

Ἀκούσας δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Κῦρος ἐπεΐθετο¹² καὶ ἔμενεν.

Ἐγὼ δὲ πειράσομαι¹³ σε διδάσκειν, ὅτι ἀληθεῖ λέγω.

Καὶ φεύγοντα¹⁴ ὡς φεύγοντες ἀπὸ πολέμου, καὶ πεσεῖν ται
οὐδενὸς διώκοντος.

Καὶ πέμψας εἰς Ἐφεσον μετῃ καλέσας¹⁵ τοὺς πρεσβυ-
τέρους τῆς ἐκκλησίας.

Ὁ Κῦρος μέχρι δώδεκα ἐτῶν ἐν τῇ Περσῶν παιδείᾳ ἐπαιδεύθη· ἐκ
δὲ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου μετῃ πέμψας¹⁶ αὐτὸν ὁ Ἀσιυάγης.

Lesson on deponent and neuter verbs.

Deponent and neuter verbs take a part or all of their tenses, from the passive or middle voices.

Καὶ ἐπορεύθη¹ ἕκαστος εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ.

Νῦν λέξομεν τὰς Κύρου πράξεις ἀρξάμενοι² ἀπὸ παιδός.

Ὁ δεχόμενος³ ὑμᾶς ἐμὲ δέχεσθαι,³ καὶ ὁ ἐμὲ δεχόμενος³ δέχεσθαι τὸν ἀποστείλαντά με.

Πάντες ἄνθρωποι ἡδέως προσδέχονται⁴ ἐορτὰς, πλὴν οἱ τύραννοι.

Ὁ πατήρ μου ἕως ἄρτι ἐργάζεται⁵ καὶ ἐγὼ ἐργάζομαι.

Οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἔγραψαν τοῖς μαθηταῖς ἀποδέξασθαι⁵ αὐτόν.

Ὁ μὲν πεμπόμενος ἐπορεύετο¹ ἔχων τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ ἱππείας.

(12) πεΐθω. (13) πειράζω. (14) φεύγω. (15) μετακαλέω. (16) μεταπέμψω. For a fuller explanation of the middle voice see Goodrich's Greek Grammar, page 49.

(1) πορεύομαι. (2) ἄρχομαι. (3) δέχομαι. (4) προσδέχομαι. (5) αποδέχομαι.

Φωνὴ ἐγένετο⁶ ἐκ τῆς νεφέλης λέγουσα, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, αὐτοῦ ἀκούετε.

Ἐλῦσομαι⁷ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, Θεοῦ θέλοντος.

Ἦλθεν⁸ λιμὸς ἐφ' ὅλην τὴν γῆν Αἰγύπτου.

Εἶπεν ὁ Θεὸς γενέσθω⁹ φῶς, καὶ ἐγένετο¹⁰ γένεσθω γῆ, καὶ ἐγένετο.

Πάντα γέγονεν¹¹ ὡς ἔδοξε τῷ Θεῷ.

Ἐλθων¹² δὲ ἐκείνος πρὸς τὸν Ἀράσπαν, ἐλοιδόρησεν αὐτόν.

Ὅς ἐὰν μὴ δέξηται τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς παιδίου οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃ¹³ εἰς αὐτήν.

Ὁ δὲ τύραννος οὐδ' ἐπειδὴν εἶσω τῆς οἰκίας παρέλθῃ¹⁴ ἐν ἀκινδύνῳ ἐστί.

Οὓς ἂν βούλῃ¹⁵ ποιήσασθαι¹⁶ φίλους, ἀγαθόν τι λέγε περὶ αὐτῶν.

Ἡ μέλισσα μόνον τῶν ἄλλων ζώων βασιλέα ἔχει, ὃ τὸ λοιπὸν τῶν μελισσῶν ἔπεται¹⁷ πληθους, καδὸ καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι πεῖθον¹⁸ βασιλεῖ.

Ἀριστοτέλης εἶπεν, Ἐπειδὴ μὴ γίνεταί¹⁹ τὰ πράγματα ὡς βούλομεθα,²⁰ δεῖ²¹ βούλεσθαι,²² ὡς γίνεται.

Ἀλέξανδρος τὸ σῶμα τοῦ Δαρείου ἐς Πέρσας ἔπεμψε, δάψαι κελεύσας ἐν ταῖς βασιλικαῖς θήκαις, καθάπερ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι βασιλεῖς.

Πυθαγόρας τῶν πόλεων ἐκείνην εἶπεν ἀρίστην, τὴν ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς ἔχουσαν.

(6) γίνομαι. (7) ἔρχομαι. (8) εἰσέρχομαι. (9) παρέρχομαι. (10) βούλομαι. (11) ποιέω, observe the sense of the middle, "make to yourself." (12) ἔπομαι. (13) πεῖθω, πεῖθομαι. (14) γίνομαι. (14) δεῖ, (impersonal) ought.

	Indicative.				Imperative.	
	FIRST CONJUGATION					
Pres.	S. τιμ -άω -άεις -άει*				S. τίμ -ας -αίτω	
	-ῶ -ᾶς -ᾶ				-α -αίτω	
	D. -άειον -άειον				-άειον -αίτων	
	-ᾶιον -ᾶιον				-ᾶιον -αίτων	
	P. -άομεν -άειτε -άουσι				-άειτε -αίτωσαν	
	-ῶμεν -ᾶτε -ῶσι				-ᾶτε -αίτωσαν	
Imp.	S. εἴμ -αον -ας -ας				D. -άειον -αείην	
	-ων -ας -α				-ᾶιον -άτην	
	P. άομεν, ὦμεν -άετε, ᾶτε, αον, ων					
	SECOND CONJUGATION					
Pres.	S. φιλ -έω -έεις -έει				S. φίλ -εις -εῖτω	
	-ῶ -ῆς -ῆ				-ει -εῖτω	
	D. -έειον -έειον				D. -έειον -εῖτων	
	-ῆιον -ῆιον				-εῖον -εῖτων	
	P. -έομεν -έειτε -έουσι				P. -έειτε -εῖτωσαν	
	-οῦμεν -ῆτε -οῦσι				-εῖτε -εῖτωσαν	
Imp.	S. ἐφίλ -εον -εις -εις				D. -έειον -εείην	
	-ουν -εις -ει				εῖον εῖτην	
	P. έομεν, οὔμεν -έειτε, εῖτε -εον, ουν					
	THIRD CONJUGATION					
Pres.	S. δηλ -όω -όεις -όει				S. δῆλ -ος -οῖτω	
	-ῶ -ῶς -ῶ				-ου -οῖτω	
	D. -όειον -όειον				D. -όειον -οῖτων	
	-οῦιον -οῦιον				-οῖον -οῖτων	
	P. -όομεν -όειτε -όουσι				P. -όειτε -οῖτωσαν	
	-οῦμεν -οῦτε -οῦσι				-οῖτε -οῖτωσαν	
Imp.	S. ἐδῆλ -οον -ος -ος				D. -όειον -οείην	
	-ουν -ους -ου				οῖον οῖτην	
	P. όομεν, οὔμεν -όειτε, οὔτε -οον, ουν					

* ζάω, παῖνάω, διψάω, χράομαι, contract αε and

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinit.	Partic.
<i>in aw.</i>			
τιμ-άοιμι -άοις -άοι	τιμ-άω -άῃς -άῃ	τιμ -άειν	τιμ -άων
-ῶμι -ῶς -ῶ	-ῶ -ῶς -ῶ	-ῶν	-ῶν
-άοιλον-αοίῃην	-άηλον-άηλον		
-ῶιον -ῶιην	-ᾶιον -ᾶιον		
-άοιμεν-άοιτε -άοιεν	-άωμεν-άῃτε-άωσι		
-ῶμεν -ῶτε -ῶεν	-ῶμεν -ᾶτε -ῶσι		
<i>in ew.</i>			
φιλ-έοιμι -έοις -έοι	φιλ-έω -έῃς -έῃ	φιλ -έειν	φιλ -έων
-οῖμι -οῖς -οῖ	-ῶ -ῶς -ῶ	-εῖν	-ῶν
-έοιον-εοίῃην	-έηιον-έηιον		
-οῖιον -οῖιην	-ῆιον -ῆιον		
-έοιμεν-έοιτε -έοιεν	-έωμεν-έῃτε -έωσι		
-οῖμεν -οῖτε -οῖεν	-ῶμεν -ῆτε -ῶσι		
<i>in ow.</i>			
ὀηλ-όοιμι -όοις -όοι	ὀηλ-όω -όῃς -όῃ	ὀηλ -όειν	ὀηλ -όων
-οῖμι -οῖς -οῖ	-ῶ -οῖς -οῖ	-οῦν	-ῶν
-όοιον-οοίῃην	-όηιον-όηιον		
-οῖιον -οῖιην	-ῶιον -ῶιον		
-όοιμεν-όοιτε -όοιεν	-όωμεν-όῃτε -όωσι		
-οῖμεν -οῖτε -οῖεν	-ῶμεν -ῶτε -ῶσι		

αι to η and η.

Lesson on contract verbs.

ΑΩ.

Τίμῳ τὸν πατέρα μου.

Ἡμεῖς ἀγαπῶμεν αὐτὸν, ὅτι αὐτὸς πρῶτος ἡγάπησεν ἡμᾶς.

Αἱ Λήμνισι τὴν Αφροδίτην οὐκ ἐλίμων.

Τίμα τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὴν μητέρα σου.

Ἀγαπᾷτε τοὺς ἐχθρούς ὑμῶν.

Μὴ ἀγαπῶμεν λόγῳ μὴδὲ γλώσσῃ, ἀλλ' ἔργῳ καὶ ἀλήθειᾳ.

ΕΩ.

Ὁ πατὴρ φιλεῖ τὸν υἱόν.

Ὁρφεὺς ᾄδων ἐκινεῖ λίθους τε καὶ δένδρα.

Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὸ παλαιὸν ἐν ἄντροις ὤκοῦν.

Νοεῖ καὶ τοῖς πράττει.

Πολλοὶ δοκοῦντες ἐαυτοὺς φιλεῖν οὐκ ἀληθῶς φίλους σι.

Δίκαιόν ἐστι ταῦτα ποιεῖν ἃ οἱ ἄρχοντες προέταξαν.

ΟΩ.

Ἦγνώσις φυσιοῖ, ἡ δὲ ἀγάπη οἰκοδομεῖ.

Ὅπου καλῶς βιοῖς παράμενε, καὶ εὐτυχεῖς (κατὰ) τὰ πάντα.

Ὁ σίδηρος ἰσοῖ τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς.

Promiscuous.

Αγίς ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔφη, τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους οὐκ ἐρωτᾷν πόσοι εἰσίν, ἀλλὰ ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ πολέμιοι.

Ομηγρός μοι δοκεῖ τοὺς μὲν ἀνθρώπους, θεοὺς πεποιηκέ-
ναι, τοὺς θεοὺς δὲ ἀνθρώπους.

Μὴ ἀγαπᾷτε τὸν κόσμον, μὴδὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ· ἐάν τις
ἀγαπᾷ τὸν κόσμον, οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ πατρὸς ἐν αὐτῷ.

Οὐ ζῶσιν ἀληθῶς, οἱ ἀνόητοί εἰσιν.

Ἡ ὀργὴ πολλοὺς ἀναγκάζει ὁρᾶν κακά.

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ἐπολέμησαν καὶ ἐν ἰκῶν δια Σόλωνα.

* Ἐστὶ μέγας ἐν οὐρανῷ Ζεὺς, ὃς ἐφορᾷ πάντα.

Τιμᾶτω ἕκαστος τὸ καλὸν καὶ τὸ ἀληθές, καὶ μισεῖτω τὸ αἰσχρὸν καὶ τὸ ψεύδος· ταῦτα γὰρ ἀρετῆς σημεῖα καὶ κακίας.

* Ὁ τύραννος νομίζει τοὺς πολῖτας ὑπηρεῖτεῖν ἑαυτῷ.

* Ὁ πατὴρ ἐκέλευσέ με ταῦτα ποιεῖν.

* Ὁ κολακεύων τοὺς φίλους ἀδικεῖ καὶ βλάπτει αὐτούς.

* Ὁ Σωκράτης διδάσκων πλείστα ὠφέλησε¹ τοὺς φίλους.

* Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος συνεκάλεσε πάντας ἄρχοντας τῶν συμμάχων.

Σαρδανάπαλος, ἑσχαλὸς Ἀσσυραίων βασιλεὺς, ὑπερῆρεν² ἅπαντας τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ τρυφῇ καὶ ῥαθυμίας.

Οἱ τρίακοντα τύραννοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων πλείους ἀπεκλόνασιν ἐν ὀκτὼ μηνσίν, ἢ πάντες Πελοποννήσιοι ἐν δέκα ἔτεσιν.

* Ἀλκιβιάδης τὰ πλοῖα πάντα συνήθροισε³ παρ' ἑαυτόν, ὅπως μηδεὶς ἐξαγγείλῃ⁴ τοῖς πολεμίοις τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν.

Σοφοκλῆς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν, περὶ τρόπαιον γυμνὸς ἐχόρευσε μετὰ λύρας.

Κάδμος ἀποκτείνει δράκοντα καὶ τοὺς ὀδόντας αὐτοῦ σπείρει· τούτων δὲ σπαρέντων,⁵ ἀνέτειλαν ἐκ γῆς ἄνδρες ἔνοπλοι.

Οἱ νόμοι δὲ οἱ πολλοὶ δοκοῦσί μοι δύο ταῦτα μάλιστα διδάσκειν, ἄρχεῖν τε καὶ ἄρχεσθαι.

(1) ὠφελέω. (2) 1 a. act. from ὑπεραίρω. (3) συναθροίζω. ἐξαγγέλλω. (5) part. 2 a. pass. from σπείρω.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Opt—
		FIRST	CONJU—
Pres.	S. τιμ-άομαι -άῃ -άῃται -ῶμαι -ᾶ -ᾶται D. -αόμεθον -ἄεσθον -ἄεσθον -ῶμεθον -ᾶσθον -ᾶσθον P. -αόμεθα -ἄεσθε -ἄονται -ῶμεθα -ᾶσθε -ῶνται	τιμ-άου -ἀέσθω -ῶ -ἄσθω -ᾶσθον -ἄσθων -ᾶσθον -ἄσθων -ᾶσθε -ἀέσθωσαν -ᾶσθε -ἄσθωσαν	τιμ-αοίμην -ῶμην -αοίμεθον -ῶμεθον -αοίμεθα -ῶμεθα
Imp.	S. εἴμιμ-αόμην -άου -ἄεῖο -ῶμην -ῶ -ᾶῖο	D. εἴμιμ-αόμεθον -ἄεσθον -ῶμεθον -ᾶσθον	
		SECOND	CONJU—
Pres.	S. φιλ-έομαι -έῃ -έῃται -ῶμαι -ῆ -ῆται D. -εόμεθον -έεσθον -έεσθον -ούμεθον -εῖσθον -εῖσθον P. -εόμεθα -έεσθε -έονται -ούμεθα -εῖσθε -οῦνται	φιλ-έου -εέσθω -οῦ -εῖσθω -έεσθον -εέσθων -εῖσθον -εῖσθων -έεσθε -εέσθωσαν -εῖσθε -εῖσθωσαν	φιλ-εοίμην -οίμην -εοίμεθον -οίμεθον -εοίμεθα -οίμεθα
Imp.	S. ἐφιλ-εόμην -έου -έεῖο -ούμεν -οῦ -εῖτο	D. ἐφιλ-εόμεθον -έεσθον -ούμεθον -εῖσθον	
		THIRD	CONJU—
Pres.	S. δηλ-όομαι -όῃ -όῃται -οῦμαι -οῖ -οῖται D. -οόμεθον -όεσθον -όεσθον -ούμεθον -οῦσθον -οῦσθον P. -οόμεθα -όεσθε -όνται -ούμεθα -οῦσθε -οῦνται	δηλ-όου -οέσθω -οῦ -οῦσθω -όεσθον -οέσθων -οῦσθον -οῦσθων -όεσθε -οέσθωσαν -οῦσθε -οῦσθωσαν	δηλ-οοίμην -οίμην -οοίμεθον -οίμεθον -οοίμεθα -οίμεθα
Imp.	S. ἐδηλ-οόμην -όου -όεῖο -ούμην -οῦ -οῖῖο	D. ἐδηλ-οόμεθον -όεσθον -οῦμεθον -οῦσθον	

—ative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Particip.
GATION IN αω.			
-άοιο -άοιτο	τιμ-άωμαι-άη -άηται	τιμ-άεσθαι	τιμ-αόμενος
-ῶο -ῶτο	-ῶμαι -ῷ -ῶται	-ᾷσθαι	-ώμενος
-άοισθον-αοίσθην	-άωμεθον-άησθον-άησθον		
-ῶσθον -ῶσθην	-ώμεθον -ᾷσθον -ᾷσθον		
-άοισθε -άοιντο	-άώμεθα-άησθε-άωνται		
-ῶσθε -ῶντο	-ώμεθα -ᾷσθε -ῶνται		

-αέσθην P. εἴμι -αόμεθα -άεσθις -άοντο
 -άσθην -ώμεθα -ᾷσθις -ῶντο

GATION IN εω.			
-έοιο -έοιτο	φιλ-έωμαι-έη -έηται	φιλ-έεσθαι	φιλ-εόμενος
-ῶο -ῶτο	-ῶμαι -ῷ -ῶται	-εῖσθαι	-ούμενος
-έοισθον-εοίσθην	-έώμεθον-έησθον-έησθον		
-ῶσθον -ῶσθην	-ώμεθον -ῆσθον -ῆσθον		
-έοισθις -έοιντο	-εώμεθα-έησθις-έωνται		
-ῶσθις -ῶντο	-ώμεθα -ῆσθις -ῶνται		

-εέσθην P. εἶμι -εόμεθα -έεσθις -έοντο
 -είσθην -ούμεθα -εῖσθις -οῦντο

GATION IN οω.			
-όοιο -όοιτο	ὀηλ-όωμαι-όη -όηται	ὀηλ-όεσθαι	ὀηλ-οόμενος
-ῶο -ῶτο	-ῶμαι -οῖ -ῶται	-οῖσθαι	-ούμενος
-όοισθον-οοίσθην	-οώμεθον-όησθον-όησθον		
-ῶσθον -οῖσθην	-ώμεθον -ῶσθον -ῶσθον		
-όοισθις -οοιντο	-οώμεθα-όησθις-όωνται		
-οῖσθις -οῖντο	-ώμεθα -ῶσθις -ῶνται		

-οέσθην P. ἐόηλ-οόμεθα -όεσθις-οόντο
 -ούσθην -ούμεθα -οῖσθις-οῦντο

Lesson on contract verbs.

ΑΩ.

Οὐδὲν τούτων κελεύω ὑμᾶς ποιεῖν ἵνα ἀνιᾶσθε, ἀλλ' ἵνα
ἐκ τούτων ἀγαθὸν τι λαμβάνητε.

ΕΩ.

Οὐ πάντα ἀνθρώπων τελεῖται κατὰ γνώμην.
Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ μισοῦνται ὑπὸ τῶν κακῶν.
Οὐκ ἀμελεῖται ὑπὸ Θεοῦ τὰ ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν πράγματα.
Ἰκαί ἐσέσθε μισοῦμενοι ὑπὸ πάντων διὰ τὸ ὄνομά μου.
Κόλαζε τὰ πάθη, ἵνα μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν τιμωρῇ.
Οἱ μὴ κολάζοντες τοὺς κακοὺς βούλονται ἀδιχεῖσθαι
τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς.

ΟΩ.

Ἡ γὰρ δύναμίς μου ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ τελειοῦται.
Οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος θανάτῳ ζημιοῦται.
Οἶδα ὅτι Ἰησοῦν τὸν ἐσταυρωμένον ζητεῖτε.

Middle voice.

Καλῶς ἐστὶ τὸ ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τὸν Θεὸν ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ
δείπνου.
Ὅταν λυσώμεθα, μηδέποτε ἄλλον αἰτιώμεθα, ἀλλ'
ἑαυτοὺς.
Φίλους κτῶ, μὴ πάντας τοὺς βουλομένους, ἀλλ' ἐκείνης τῆς
τιμῆς ἀξίους ὄντας.
Μὴ λύπῃ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀποθνήσκουσιν, ἀναγκαῖον γάρ ἐστιν·
λύπῃ ἐπὶ τοῖς αἰσχροῦς τελευτῶσι.
Τὸν μὲν Θεὸν φοβοῦ, τοὺς δὲ φίλους αἰσχύνου, τοῖς δὲ νόμοις
πειθοῦ.

(1) Imp. κτᾶμαι.

Promiscuous.

Οἱ Λόχοι νόμοις οὐκ ἐχρῶντο, ἀλλὰ ἔδεισι, καὶ ὑπὸ γυναιξὶν ἐκρατοῦντο ἐκ παλαιῶ.

Τοὺς ἀλχίμους, καὶ τοὺς σοφοὺς, καὶ τοὺς δικαίους φοβοῦνται οἱ τύραννοι.

Ὁ Κύριος ἦν παῖς ὢν ὅτε ἐπαιδεῖτο σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισὶ, πάντων κράτιστος ἐνομιζέτο.

Μιογένης λύχον μεθ' ἡμέραν ἄφας,¹ ἄνθρωπον, φησί, ζῆτο.

Μίλων ὁ ἐκ Κρότωνος ἀθλητῆς, ταῦτον ἀράμενος² ἔφερε διὰ τοῦ σταδίου μέσου.

Περίανδρος, ἐρωτηθεὶς³ τί ἐστὶν ἐλευθερία, εἶπεν, ἀγαθὴ συνείδησις.

Ἐπεσε⁴ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς ἀκούοντας τὸν λόγον.

Πᾶν δένδρον μὴ ποιοῦν καρπὸν καλὸν ἐκκόπτεται, καὶ εἰς πῦρ βάλλεται.

Ὁ ἄριστος ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησι βῆτις ἐγένετο Δημοσθένης.

Βραδέως μὲν φίλος γίνου,⁵ γενόμενος⁵ δὲ πειρῶ διαμένειν.

Σωκράτης, ἰδὼν μεράκιον πλούσιον καὶ ἀπαίδευτον, — ἰδοῦ, ἔφη, χρυσοῦν ἀνδράποδον.

Ἐπαμινώνδας ἔλεγε τὸν ἐν πολέμῳ θάνατον εἶναι κάλλιστον.

Ἀγησίλαος ἐρωτώμενος πῶς μεγάλῃν δόξαν ἐποίησατο, θάνατον καταφρονήσας, ἔφη.

Λεωνίδα, τοῦ Ξέρξου γράφαντος, πέμψον τὰ ὄπλα, — ἀντέγραψεν, μολῶν⁶ λάβε.

(1) part 1. a from ἄπτω. (2) part 1. a. m. from αἶρω.
(3) p. 1. a. pass. from ἐρωτάω. (4) πίπτω. (5) γίνομαι.
(6) μόλω.

Παυσανίας, τοῦ ἱατροῦ εἰπόντος αὐτῷ, γέρον γέγονας, — διότι, εἶπεν, οὐκ ἔχρησάμην¹ σοὶ ἱατρῷ.

Περικλῆς, μέλλων ἀποθνήσκειν, ἑαυτὸν ἐμακάριζεν ὅτι μηδείς Ἀθηναίων μέλαν ἱμάτιον οἱ αὐτὸν ἐνεδύσατο.²

Ἡ Μήδεια τοὺς παῖδας ἀπέκτενε, καὶ λαβοῦσα ἄρμα πτηνῶν δρακόντων, ἐπὶ τούτῳ φεύγουσα ἤλθεν εἰς Ἀθήνας.

Οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν Αἰγυπτίων τὰς πυραμίδας ὠκοδόμησαν, νομίζοντες διὰ τούτων τῶν ἔργων ἀθάνατον ἑαυτοῖς καταλείπειν τὴν μνήμην.

Ὁ νέος, ἀλλὰ μάχεσθε³ παρ' ἀλλήλοισι μένοντες, Μηδὲ φυγῆς αἰσχρᾶς ἄρχετε, μηδὲ φόβου.

Σωκράτης εἶπεν, οἱ ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι ζῶσιν⁴ ἵνα ἐσθίωσιν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐσθίω ἵνα ζῷ.

Lesson from Hierocles.

Σχολαστικὸς ἱατρῷ συναντήσας, ὑπὸ τοίχου ἐκρύβη.⁵ Τινὸς δὲ πυθομένου τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη· Καιρὸν ἔχω⁶ μὴ ἀσθενήσας, καὶ αἰσχύνομαι εἰς ὅσον ἐλθεῖν τοῦ ἱατροῦ.

Σχολαστικὸς ἀπορῶν, τὰ βιβλία αὐτοῦ ἐπίπρασσε· καί, γράφων πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, ἔλεγε· Σύγχαιρε ἡμῖν, πάτερ· ἤδη γὰρ ἡμᾶς τὰ βιβλία τρέφει.

Σχολαστικῷ φίλος ἔγραψεν ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὄντι, βιβλία αὐτῷ ἀγοράσαι· τοῦ δὲ ἀμελήσαντος, ὥς, μετὰ χρόνον, τῷ φίλῳ συνώφθη, εἶπε· Τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, ἣν περὶ βιβλίων ἀπέστειλās μοι, οὐκ ἐχομίσάμην.

(1) χρᾶμαι. (2) ἐνδύνω. (3) μάχεμαι. (4) ζῶ. (5) κρύβω. (6) Literally *I have*, i. e. have passed a great while, not being sick.

Σχολαστικὸς θέλων τὸν ἵππον αὐτοῦ διδάξαι μὴ τρώγειν πολλὰ, οὐ παρέβαλεν αὐτῷ τροφάς. Αποθανόντος¹¹ δὲ τοῦ ἵππου τῷ λιμῷ, ἔλεγε· Μέγα ἐζημιώσθην· ὅτι γὰρ ἔμαδε¹ μὴ τρώγειν, τῷτε ἀπέθανε.¹²

Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πωλῶν,² λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰς δεῖγμα περιέφερε.

Σχολαστικὸς ἀμυναῖαν ἔχων, ἐσφράγισεν αὐτήν. Τοῦ δὲ δούλου κάλιπεν τρήσαντος,³ καὶ τὸν οἶνον αἶροντος, ἐθαύμαζεν ὅτι, τῶν σημάτων σῶων⁴ ὄντων,⁵ ὁ οἶνος ἐλαττοῦτο.⁶ Ἐλεος εἶπεν· Ὁρά, μὴ κάλιπεν ἀφηρήθη. Ὁ δὲ, ἀμαυέσθη, εἶπεν, οὐ τὸ κάλιπεν λείπει ἀλλὰ τὸ ἀνωθεν μέρος.

Σχολαστικὸς ἰδὼν σίρουθία ἐπὶ δένδρου, λάθρα ὑπεισελθὼν ὑφαπλώσατο⁷ τὸν κόλπον, καὶ ἔσσειε τὸ δένδρον, ὥς ὑποδεξόμενος τὰ σίρουθία.

Σχολαστικὸς μαθὼν¹ ὅτι ὁ κόραξ ὑπὲρ τὰ διακόσια ἔτη ζῇ, ἀγοράσας κόρακα εἰς ἀπόπειραν ἔλεφε.

Σχολαστικὸς, ναυαγεῖν μέλλων, πινακίδας ἤλει,⁸ ἵνα διαδήκας γράφῃ· τοὺς δὲ οἰκέτας ὁρῶν ἀλγούντας διὰ τοῦ κινδύνου, ἔφη, μὴ λυπεῖσθε,⁹ ἐλευθερῶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς.

Σχολαστικὸς, ποταμὸν βουλόμενος περάσαι, ἀνῆλθεν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον ἔφιππος· πυθομένου¹⁰ δὲ τινος τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη, σπουδάzejιν.

Σχολαστικοῦ παιδίου ἀπέθανεν.¹¹ ἰδὼν¹² δὲ πληθὺς λαοῦ συνελθεῖν, ἔλεγεν, αἰσχύνομαι εἰς τοσοῦτον ὄχλον μικρὸν παιδίον προφέρειν.

(1) μανθανώ. (2) πωλέω. (3) τιπράω. (4) σῶος. (5) ὦν—εἰμί. (6) ἐλαττώ. (7) ὑφαπλόω. (8) αἰτέω. (9) λυπέω. (10) πυθάνομαι. (11) ἀποθνήσκω. (12) εἶδω.

ΑΚΤÆΟΝ.

Φασίν, 'Ακταίωνα ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδίων κυνῶν καταβρώσῃναι.¹ Τοῦτο δὲ ἐστὶ ψευδές· Κύνων γὰρ τὸν δεσπότην καὶ μάλιστα φιλεῖ. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές οὕτως ἔχει.* 'Ακταίων ἄνθρωπος ἦν τὸ γένος 'Αρκαδίας, φιλοκύνητος. Οὗτος ἔπρεπε κύνας πολλὰς καὶ ἐδήρυσεν ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι.² Τῶν δὲ αὐτοῦ πραγμάτων ἡμέλει.³ "Οἷε δὲ οὐκέτι εἶχεν οὐδέν, ἔλεγον οἱ ἄνθρωποι, 'Ακταίων ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδίων κυνῶν καταβρώσῃ.¹

LYNCEUS.

Λυγκέα λέγουσιν, ὡς τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν εἴωρα.¹ Τοῦτο δὲ ψεῦδος· Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές ἔχει οὕτως.* Λυγκεὺς πρῶτος ἤρξατο² μεταλλεύειν χαλκόν, καὶ ἄργυρον, καὶ τὰ λοιπά. 'Εν δὲ τῇ μεταλλεύσει, λύχνους καταφέρων ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν, τοὺς μὲν κατέλιπεν ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου. Αὐτὸς δὲ ἀνέφερε τὸν χαλκόν καὶ τὸν σιδήρον. "Ελεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὅτι Λυγκεὺς καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν ὄρεα,¹ καὶ καταδύνων, ἀργύριον ἀναφέρει.

CENEUS.

Καινέα φασίν,¹ ὅτι ἄλκιρος ἦν. "Ὁς δ' ὑπολαμβάνει ἄλκιρον ἀπὸ σιδήρου ἄνθρωπον, εὐήθης ἐστίν. 'Η δὲ ἀλήθεια ἔχει οὕτως.* Καينهὺς ἦν ἀνὴρ Θετταλὸς τῷ γένει, ἀγαθὸς τὰ πολεμικά, καὶ ἐπιστήμων τοῦ μάχεσθαι. Γενόμενος² δὲ ἐν πολλαῖς μάχαις, οὐδέποτε ἐτρώθη,³ οὔτε ὅτε Λαπίδαϊς συμμαχῶν πρὸς τῶν Κενταύρων

* Is thus.

(1) καταβρώσσω. (2) ὄρος. (3) ἀμελέω.

(1) ὀράω. (2) αρχομαι.

(1) φημι. (2) γίνομαι. (3) τιτρώσκω.

ἀπέθανεν,⁴ ἀλλὰ συλλαβόντες⁵ αὐτὸν μόνον κατέχωσαν,⁶ καὶ οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν. Ἔλεγον οὖν οἱ Λαπίδαι, ἀνελόμενοι⁷ τὸν νεκρὸν αὐτοῦ, καὶ εὐρόντες μὴ τετρωμένον⁸ τὸ σῶμα, Καινεὺς τὸν τε ἄλλον βίον ἄλγως ἦν, καὶ ἀπέθανεν⁴ ἄλγως.

EUROPA.

Φασίν, Εὐρώπην τὴν (θυγατέρα) Φοίνικος ἐπὶ ταύρου ὀχουμένην¹ διὰ τῆς θαλάττης ἐκ Τύρου εἰς Κρήτην ἀφικέσθαι.² Ἐμοὶ δὲ δοκεῖ οὕτε ταῦρον, οὐδ' ἵππον τοσοῦτον πέλαγος διανῦσαι δύνασθαι.³ οὔτε κόρην ἐπὶ ταῦρον ἄγριον ἀναβῆναι.⁴ Ὁ τε Ζεὺς, εἰ ἐβούλετο Εὐρώπην εἰς Κρήτην ἐλθεῖν,⁵ εὗρεν⁶ ἂν αὐτῇ ἑτέραν πορείαν καλλίονα. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς ἔχει ὧδε. Ἀνὴρ Κνώσιος, ὀνόματι Ταῦρος, ἐπολέμει τὴν Τυρίαν χώραν. Τελευταῖον δὲ ἐκ Τύρου ἤρπασεν⁷ ἄλλας τε κόρας, ἀλλὰ δὴ καὶ τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα, Εὐρώπην. Ἔλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, Εὐρώπην τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως Ταῦρος ἔχων ὥχετο.¹⁰ τούτου δὲ γενομένου,⁸ προσαναπλάσθη⁹ ὁ μῦθος.

GERYON.

Γηρυόνην φασίν, ὅτι τρικέφαλος ἐγένετο. Ἀδύνατον δὲ σῶμα τρεῖς κεφαλὰς ἔχειν· ἦν δὲ τοιόνδε τοῦτο. Πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ πόντῳ, Τρικαρηνία καλυσμένη.¹ Ἦν δὲ Γηρυόνης ἐν τοῖς τότε ἀνθρώποις ὀνομαστός, πλούτω τε καὶ ἄλλοις διαφέρων.

(4) ἀποθνήσκω. (5) συλλαμβανω. (6) καταχωννύω. (7) ἀναιρέω. (8) τίτρώσκω.

(1) ὀχέω,—ὀχέομαι. (2) ἀφικνέομαι. (3) δύναμαι. (4) ἀναβαίνω. (5) ἔρχομαι. (6) εὕρισκω. (7) ἄρπάζω. (8) γίνομαι. (9) προσαναπλάσσω. (10) οἶχομαι.

(1) καλέω.

Εἶχε² δὲ καὶ βοῶν ἀγέλην θαυμασίην ἐφ' ἣν ἐλθὼν³ Ἡρακλῆς, ἀντιποιοῦμενον Γηρυόνην ἐκλείνειν.⁴ Οἱ δὲ θεώμενοι⁵ περιελαυνόμενας⁶ τὰς βοῦς ἐθαύμαζον. Πρὸς τοὺς συνθανομένους⁷ εὖν ἔλεγον τινες, Ἡρακλῆς ταύτας περιήλασεν,⁸ οὐσας⁹ Γηρυόνου, τοῦ Τρικαρῆνου· τινὲς δὲ ἐκ τοῦ λεγομένου, ὑπέλαβον αὐτὸν τρεῖς ἔχειν κεφαλὰς.

Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ μέγας ἤγε τὴν σιραλίαν παρὰ ποταμὸν. Ὁρῶν δὲ τοὺς σιραλιώτας διψῶντας καὶ ἀπορῶντας εἰς τὸ ῥέυμα τοῦ ποταμοῦ, τὸν κήρυκα ἐκέλευεν εἰπεῖν· Ἀπεχώμεθα τοῦ ποταμοῦ, θανατῶδες ἔχει τὸ ὕδωρ. Οἱ μὲν φοβηθέντες ἀπείχοντο καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν εἰλάχονον. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ διανύσας καὶ σιραλοπεδεύσας, αὐτὸς μετὰ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ φανερώς ἔπειν. Γελάσαντες οἱ σιραλιῶται καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς ἀπάτης νοήσαντες, ἀδελῶς ὑδρεύσαντο ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ πάντες.

Ἡθέλησε Ξέρξης ιδέσθαι πάντα τὸν σιραλὸν. Ὡς δὲ ἑώρα πάντα τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὑπὸ τῶν νεῶν κεκρυμμένον, καὶ τὰ πεδία πλέα ἀνθρώπων, ἐνταῦθα ὁ Ξέρξης ἑαυτὸν ἐμακάρισε· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐδάκρυσε· ὡς βραχὺς, εἶπεν, ὁ πᾶς ἀνθρώπινος βίος ἐστίν, εἰ τοῦτων, ὄντων τοσοῦτων, οὐδεὶς εἰς ἐκατοστὸν ἔτος περιέσται.

(2) ἔχω. (3) ἔρχομαι. (4) κλείνω. (5) θεάομαι. (6) συνθάνομαι. (7) περιελαύνω. (8) ὦν—εἰμί. (9) υπολαμβάνω.

FIRST CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN μ.

ACTIVE VOICE.

ACTIVE VOICE.			Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive Part.
Pres.	S.	ἴστω-μι-ης-ης	ἴστω-αθι	ἴστω-αἴην-αἴης	ἴστω-ῶ	ἴστω-άναι
	D.	-αἴων-αἴων	-αἴων-ᾶἴων	-αἴῃων-αἴῃων	-ᾶἴων-ᾶἴων	ἴστω-ᾶς
	P.	-αἴμεν-αἴε-ᾶσθι	-αἴε-ᾶἴωσαν	-αἴμεν-αἴῃε-σῃωσαν(αἴεν)	-ᾶἴμεν-ᾶἴε-ᾶσθι	ἴστω-ᾶς
Imperf.	S.	ἴστω-ην-ης-η	-αἴων-ᾶσθην	P.	-αἴμεν-αἴε-σσαν	
2d Aor.	S.	ἴστω-ην-ης-η	σῃ-θι-ῃἴω	στω-αἴην-αἴης	στω-ῶ	στω-ῃναι
	D.	-ῃἴων-ῃἴων	-ῃἴων-ῃἴων	-αἴῃτων-αἴῃτων	-ῃἴων-ῃἴων	
	P.	-ῃἴμεν-ῃἴε-ῃἴωσαν(αν)	-ῃἴε-ῃἴωσαν	-αἴῃμεν-αἴῃε-αἴῃωσαν(αἴεν)	-ῃἴμεν-ῃἴε-ᾶσθι	στω-ᾶς

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres.	S.	ἴστω-αμαι-ασαι-αται	ἴστω-ασο(ω)	ἴστω-αίμην-αἴο	ἴστω-ῶμαι-ῃ	ἴστω-ασθα
	D.	-ᾶμεθον-ασθον-ασθον	-ασθον-ᾶσθων	-αἴμεθον-αἴσθον-αἴσθην	-ᾶμεθον-ῃσθον-ῃσθον	ἴστω-ᾶμενος
	P.	-ᾶμεθα-ασθε-αντα	-ασθε-ᾶσθωσαν	-αἴμεθα-αἴσθε-αἴντο	-ᾶμεθα-ῃσθε-ᾶντο	
Imperf.	S.	ἴστω-ᾶμην-ασο-ατο	D.	-ᾶμεθον-ασθον-ᾶσθην	P.	-ᾶμεθα-ασθε-αντο

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect, like the Passive.						
2d Aor.	S.	ἴστω-ᾶμην-ασο-ατο	στω-ᾶσο(ω)	ἴστω-ᾶμην-αἴο	στω-ῶμαι-ῃ	στω-ᾶσθαι
	D.	-ᾶμεθον-ασθον-ᾶσθην	-ᾶσθον-ᾶσθων	-αἴμεθον-αἴσθον-αἴσθην	-ᾶμεθον-ῃσθον-ῃσθον	στω-ᾶμενος
	P.	-ᾶμεθα-ασθε-αντο	-ᾶσθε-ᾶσθωσαν	-αἴμεθα-αἴσθε-αἴντο	-ᾶμεθα-ῃσθε-ᾶντο	στω-ᾶμενος

SECOND CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN ΜΙ.
ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Inf. Part.
Pres.	S. τιθ-ημι -ης -ησι D. -ειν -ειν P. -μεν -ειε -ισι	τιθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν -ειε	τιθ-ειν-εις -ειη -ειην -ειην -ειμεν-ειηε -ειηεν	τιθ-ῶ -ῆς -ῆ -ῆιν -ῆιν -ῶμεν-ῆηε -ῶσι	τιθ-έναι τιθ-είς
Imp.	S. τιθ-ης-η D. S. εθ-ην -ης -η D. -ειν-ειην P. -μεν-ερε-ειν	τιθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν εθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν εθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν	-μεν-ερε-ειν		
2d Aor.	S. εθ-ην -ης -η D. -ειν-ειην P. -μεν-ερε-ειν	εθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν εθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν εθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν	εθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν εθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν εθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν	εθ-ῶ -ῆς -ῆ εθ-ῆιν -ῆιν εθ-ῶμεν-ῆηε -ῶσι	εθ-έναι εθ-είς
Pres.	S. τιθ-ημι -ης -ησι D. -ειν -ειν P. -μεν -ειε -ισι	τιθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν -ειε	τιθ-ειν-εις -ειη -ειην -ειην -ειμεν-ειηε -ειηεν	τιθ-ῶ -ῆς -ῆ -ῆιν -ῆιν -ῶμεν-ῆηε -ῶσι	τιθ-έναι τιθ-είς
Imp.	S. τιθ-ης-η D. S. εθ-ην -ης -η D. -ειν-ειην P. -μεν-ερε-ειν	τιθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν εθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν εθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν	-μεν-ερε-ειν		

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

2d Aor.	S. εθ-ην -ης -η D. -ειν -ειν P. -μεν -ειε -ισι	εθ-εῖ (εἶ) -ειν -ειε	εθ-ειν-εις -ειη -ειην -ειην -ειμεν-ειηε -ειηεν	εθ-ῶ -ῆς -ῆ εθ-ῆιν -ῆιν εθ-ῶμεν-ῆηε -ῶσι	εθ-έναι εθ-είς
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THIRD CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN μι.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.*	Inf.Part.
Pres.	S. δίδωμι -ωξ -ωσι D. -οῖον-οῖον P. -οῖμεν-οῖς -οῖσι	Δίδω -οῖον-οῖον -οῖς -οῖσι	Δίδω-οῖον -οῖον -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον (οῖον)	Δίδω-οῖον -οῖον -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον
Imp.	S. Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον
2d Ao.	S. Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον D. -οῖον-οῖον P. -οῖμεν-οῖς -οῖσι	Δίδω (οῖον) Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον, Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον, Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον, Δίδω-οῖον (οῖον)	Δίδω, Δίδω, Δίδω Δίδω-οῖον, Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον, Δίδω-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres.	S. Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον D. -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον P. -οῖμεν-οῖς -οῖσι	Δίδω-οῖον(οῖον)-οῖον -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον
Imp.	S. Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.					
2d Ao.	S. Δίδω-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον D. -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον P. -οῖμεν-οῖς -οῖσι	Δίδω-οῖον(οῖον)-οῖον -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον -οῖον-οῖον-οῖον-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον, Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον, Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον, Δίδω-οῖον (οῖον)	Δίδω-οῖον, Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον, Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον, Δίδω-οῖον	Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον Δίδω-οῖον

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Infin. Part.
Pr.	S. ζεύγν-υμι -υς -υσι	ζεύγν-υ-ι-ιτω	ζευγνῆναι
	D. υῖον-υῖον	-υῖον-υῖον	
	P. -υμεν-υτε-υσι	υτε-υτωσαν	ζευγνῆς
Im.	S. ἐζεύγν-υν-υς-υ	D. ἐζεύγν-υῖον-ιην	P. ἐζεύγν-υμεν-υτε-υσαν

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pr.	S. ζεύγν-υμαι-υσαι-υται	ζευγν-υ-ι-ιτω	ζευγνῆσθαι
	D. -υμεθον-υσθον-υσθον	-υῖον-υῖον	
	P. -υμεθα-υτε-υται	-υτε-υτωσαν	ζευγνόμενες
Im.	S. ἐζεύγν-μην-υτε-υτε	D. υμεθον-υσθον-υσθον	P. υμεθα-υτε-υται

LESSON ON VERBS IN μι.

First Conjugation.

Τρεῖς κρατήρας ἔσταν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐν τῇ δεῖπνῃ.

Ὁ Τάνταλος ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ αὐτοῦ ἔσταν.

Ἴπποι παρ' ἄρμασι ἔσταν. Ἐκέλευσε στήναι τὸ ἄρμα.

Σύνηδες ἦν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τοῖς τε βασιλεῖς καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχὰς καθίσταται ἐν τῇ πεδίῳ τοῦ Ἀρεως.

Ἀριστῶντι Διογένηι ἐν αγορᾷ οἱ περιεστέτες συνεχῶς ἔλεγον· κύον, κύον· ὁ δέ, ὑμεῖς, εἶπεν, ἐστὲ κύνες, οἱ με ἀριστῶντα περιεστήκατε.

Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καθίσταν οἱ ἐφόρους, οἱ μέγιστον δύναται· οὐδενὶ γὰρ ὑπανίστανται πλὴν βασιλεῖ καὶ ἐφόρῳ.

(1) ἀριστάω. (2) δυναμαι.

Τὰς μεταβολὰς τῆς τύχης γενναίως ἐπίστασο φέρειν.

"Οτι ἄνευ φιλίας συνουσία (ἐστί) οὐδεμία, πάντες ἐπιστάμεθα.¹

Θησαυρὸς μέγας ἔστιν ἀγαθὸς φίλος τῷ καὶ τηρῆσαι τοῦτον ἐπιστάμενω.¹

Κακολογίας ἀφίστασο, ἐπαίνει² μᾶλλον παντὸς ἀνθρώπου.

Second Conjugation.

Τοῦτον τὸν νόμον ὁ Θεὸς τέθεικεν· εἴ τι ἀγαθὸν θέλεις, παρὰ σεαυτοῦ λαβέ.³

Οἱ παλαιοὶ τοῖς ἀποθανοῦσιν⁴ ὁβολὸν εἰς τὸ στόμα κατέθεικαν.

Φασὶ τοὺς Φοίνικας οὐκ ἔξ ἀρχῆς εὐρεῖν⁵ τὰ γράμματα, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τύπους μετὰθεῖναι μόνον.

Αἰσωπος ἔλεγεν· Δύω πῆρας ἡμεῖς φέρομεν, τὴν μὲν ἔμπροσθεν τὴν δὲ ὀπισθεν· καὶ εἰς τὴν ἔμπροσθεν ἀποτίθεμεν τὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀμαρτήματα, εἰς δὲ τὴν ὀπισθεν τὰ ἑαυτῶν· διὸ οὐδὲ καθορῶμεν αὐτά.

Πολλοὶ νομοθετοῦν ἔθεικαν νόμους, ἵνα ἐξαπαλῶνται⁶ τὸν δῆμον. Οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὅλην ἀναπίμπλησι τὴν πόλιν τῆς αἰσχύνης καὶ ἀπιστίας.

Ὁ Πιπταχός, τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν Μιθυληναίων δέκα ἔτη κατὰσχών καὶ εἰς τάξιν αγαγὼν⁷ τὸ πολίτευμα, κατέθετο αὐτὴν.

Παυσανίας, ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος συνελίθετο φιλίαν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα.

(1) ἐπίσταμαι. (2) ἐπαινέω. (3) λαμβάνω. (4) ἀποθνήσκω. (5) εὐρίσκω. (6) ἐξαπατάω. (7) ἄγω.

Third Conjugation.

Οὐδὲν ἄνευ πόνου Θεὸς δίδωσιν ἀνθρώπους.

Ἡ δωρεά, ἣν ὑμεῖς εἶδοτε αὐτοῖς ἦν μεγάλη.

Μὴ λέγῃς, εἰ δώσεις· μὴ δίδωσι γὰρ ὁ λέγων.

Κρίσει δικαίᾳ καὶ δίδου καὶ λάμβανε.

Δὸς τὴν χειρὰ μου. Δίδετε καὶ δοθήσεσθαι ὑμῖν.

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπεισάν' εἰς τῶν Βαζαντίων στρατοῦναι τὴν πόλιν.

Ἄσπιν δῶρον, εἰ καὶ μικρὸν ᾗ, μέγιστόν ἐστιν, εἰ μετ' εὐνοίας
δίδῃς.

Οὗτις ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπων, ᾧ Ζεὺς μὴ κατὰ πολλὰ δίδῃ.

Θεοῦ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος.

Θεοῦ οὐ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει πόνος.

Νόμος ἦν τῶν Ἀθηναίων· Τῷ Ὀλύμπια³ νικήσαντι⁴ δραχμαὶ
πεντακοσῖαι δίδεσθωσαν.

Νόμος ἦν τῶν Ἀθηναίων· Τῷ κομίσαντι⁴ λάκον πέντε δραχμάς
δίδεσθαι.

Ἀλέξανδρος, ὅτε εἶλε τὴν τῶν Θηβαίων πόλιν, ἀπείδοτο
τοῖς ἐλευθέρους πάντα.

Fourth Conjugation.

Χρόνος δίκαιον ἄνδρα δείκνυσιν μένος.

Ἐκείνοι κατέσαντες τὸν Σωκράτην, τὸν νόμον αὐτῷ εἰσέκνυον.
7ην.

Ὁ χρόνος δείκνυσιν τὰς κακοήθειας τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

Ναὺς εἰς Παλλὰδος ἐν Ῥώμῃ δεικνυσταὶ ἐπὶ πρίσῳ εἰς
ἀγορᾶς.

(1) εἶδω. (2) in the Olympic games. (3) νικάω. (4) κομίζω.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

- Present.** Τιω, λεγω, γραφω, Thou honorest, he says, we
κρινω. write, they judge.
- 'Εκεινος ακουω. 'Αγαπη πας He hears. Love hopes all
ἐλπίζω. things.
- Imperfect.** 'Ακουω, τρεχω, I was hearing, thou wast
βλεπω, αἶδω, νιπτω, πιστεύω. running, he was looking,
we were singing, ye were
washing, they were believ-
ing.
- 'Εγω φυλασσω, ἐκεινος λεγω, ὁ We were watching, they
στρατιωτης διωκω. were speaking, the soldiers
were pursuing.
- First Future.** Βλεπω, διωκω, I shall see, thou shalt pursue,
ἀγω, πλεω, ἀρπαζω, ἰσθῆμι. we shall go, ye shall weave,
they shall seize, he shall
place
- Συ διδασκω, ἐγω γραφω ἐπισ- Ye will teach, we shall write
τολη. a letter.
- First Aorist.** Θαυμαζω, λουω, They wondered, he washed,
αἶδω, πεμπω. we sung, ye sent.
- 'Εκεινος σωζω συ, ἐγω διδωμι He saved you, we gave those
οὗτος. things.
- Perfect.** Βαλλω, βλεπω, κρι- I have thrown, thou hast
νω, πρρασσω, διδωμι. seen, he hath judged, ye
have done, they have given.
- Συ πεμπω, χειρ χειρ νιπτω. Ye have sent, hand has
washed hand.
- Pluperfect.** 'Αγω, γραφω, I had led, ye had written,
τριβω, στέλλω, διδασκω, αἶδω. he had rubbed, we had
sent, ye had taught, they
had sung.

Συ γραφω, ἔγω τυπῶ.

Ye had written, we had struck.

Second Aorist. Τυπτω, φευγω, λειπω, πρᾶσσω.

They struck, we fled, thou left, ye did.

Πας φευγω, ἐρεπω πολυς χρυσος.

They all fled, gold turns many men.

Ἐγω λεγω και πρᾶσσω οἷος.

We spoke and did these things.

PRESENT.

Ὁ Αἰγυπτίος ταριχευω ὁ νεκρος.

The Egyptians embalm their dead.

Οὐποτε λεγω ἡδους, αλλα κικιζω.

Thou never speakest pleasant things, but reproachest.

Φευγω ἡ εχθρα ὁ πονερος, διωκω ἡ φιλια ὁ χρηστος.

We flee the enmity of the wicked, and pursue the friendship of the good.

Ἐαν ὁ παις σωφρονεω¹ μανθανω ἐπιμελως.

If boys are wise, they learn diligently.

Το θειον συ φυλασσω, ἀντηρ, εαν ὁ δικαιοσ² πρᾶττω.³

The deity guards you, O men, if ye do right.

Παραμενω εως αν ὁ ἀδελφος ἥκω.⁴

I remain until the (two) brothers come.

Φιλος, ἀνυσω⁵ ταχεως χαλεπος πονος.

O friend, mayest thou quickly dispatch the severe labors.

Τις αν πιστεω¹ ψευστης;

Who would trust a liar?

Τιμαω⁴ ἕκαστος ὁ καλος⁵ και ὁ ἀληθης,⁵ και μιστω¹ ὁ αἰσχυρος⁵ και το ψευδος.

Let each one honor the honorable and true, and hate the base and false.

Ζηλω¹ ὁ ἐσθλος ἀνηρ.

Emulate the good man.

(1) Subj: pres: (2) Neu: plu: (3) Opt: pres: (4) Imperative. (5) Neu: sing.

Δει ἀγρυπνεῖν¹ καὶ πονεῖν.¹

It is necessary to watch and labor.

IMPERFECT.

Ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἔχων δεκά Ἀρχων¹
(-οντος).

The Athenians had ten Archons.

Ὁ Κρης (-ητος) κέλευσεν ὁ παῖς
(-δης) μανθάνειν¹ ὁ νόμος.

The Cretans commanded the children to learn the laws.

Ἀριστείδης καὶ Θεμιστοκλῆς
στασίαζον,² ἔτι ὢν² παῖς.²

Aristides and Themistocles contended, yet being children.

PERFECT.

Ἀρχιτίμος ἱμίλια ὁ ἑπτα σο-
φους γράφω.

Architimus has written a conversation of the seven wise men.

Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος ἡ ἐαυτοῦ γνώμη
ὑποτάσσω ὁ διοικῶν³ ὁ ὅλος.⁴

The good man has submitted his own judgment to him who rules all things.

Διογένης θαυμάζω⁵ ὁ ῥητωρ⁶
(-ορος) μὲν σπουδαζώ⁷ λέγω⁸
ὁ δίκαιος,⁴ πρᾶττω⁸ δὲ οὐδα-
μῶς.

Diogenes wondered that orators were diligent to say right things, but not at all to do them.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος (ἄνδρος) οὗτος ἡ σο-
φία⁹ θαυμάζω.

I have admired the wisdom of these men.

PLUPERFECT.

Ὁ Πολεμῶν κατὰ πᾶς⁴ ζήλω
ὁ Ξενοκράτης (-ου).

Polemon, in every thing, had emulated Zenocrates.

(1) Infin. (2) Dual. (3) Dative part: (4) Neu: p.u: (5) Imperf: (6) Acc: plu: (7) Infin: perf: (8) Infin: pres: (9) Accus: sing:

Ὁ Φιλαδέλφος σπουδάζω ὁ πας ¹ πραττω ἐπιμελως.	Philadelphus had been careful to do all things diligently.
Μενεδημος μὲν Ξενοκρατης (-ου) καταφρονεω, ² δὲ Στιλπον (ονος) θαυμαζω.	Menedemus despised Xenocrates, but had admired Stilpon.
Ὁ φιλος ἡ ἐπιστολη ἀποστελ- λω προ ἡ ἀφιξις ³ (-εως) αὐ- του.	The friend had sent the letter before his coming.

FIRST FUTURE.

Οὐ καταισχυνω ὄπλον ὁ ἱερος, οὐδ' ἐγκαταλειπω ὁ παραστα- της (-ου).	I will not dishonor the sacred arms, nor desert my comrade.
Ὁ σπουδαιος πραττω οὐδεὶς ἀτοπος.	The diligent man will do nothing out of its place.
Τις ἐκεινος φιλεω ἵς ἑαυτου ἀτιμαζω ;	Who will love those who shall dishonor themselves?
Ἀγαπαω ὁ Κυριος ὁ θεος ἐγω.	Thou shalt love the Lord thy God.
Ὁ ἀσθενης εὐδαιμονιζω ὁ ὑγιης (εως-ους).	The sick will praise the healthy.
Τις ἀγγελλω ἡ πατρις (-ιδος) το ἀτυχημα ;	Who shall announce to his country the misfortune?

FIRST AORIST.

Οὐ πωποτε ἐγω ὑπομενω τοσου- τος χειμων (ονος).	Never did I endure such a storm.
Θεμιστοκλης χωριον πωλεω, ⁵ κελευω κηρυττω, ⁶ ὅτι καὶ γει- των (-ονος) χρηστος ἐχω. ⁷	Themistocles selling a farm, ordered to proclaim that it has a good neighbour.

- (1) Acc: plu: neu: (2) Imperf: (3) Gen:
 (4) Neu: sing: (5) Pres: Part: (6) Infin: pres:
 (7) Pres:

Μη δικη δικάζω, ¹ πριν ἀμφω ² μυθος ακουω. ¹	Thou shouldst not render judgment before thou hast heard the story of both.
Χαλεπος (ἐστι) διακρινω ³ ὁ κο- λαξ (-ακος) καὶ ὁ φιλος.	It is hard to distinguish a flatterer and a friend.
Διονυσιος συλαω πας ὁ θησαυ- ρος.	Dionysius carried away all the treasures.
Δεινοκρατης Ἀλεξανδρεια κτι- ζω κατα σχημα χλαμυς (-ιδος) Μακεδονικος.	Dinocrates built Alexandria after the form of a Mace- donian cloak.
Πωλεω ⁴ πας ὅσος έχω.	Sell all whatsoever thou hast.

SECOND AORIST.

Οὐδεις θανατος φευγω.	No one escaped death.
Θυμος λειπω ὅστέον.	The spirit left the bones.
Χρυσος τρεπω πολυς.	Gold turned many.
Μη τις δολος ἐγω κτείνω. ⁵	Lest some snare kill me.
Ἐαω ⁶ αὐτος ἐκφευγω. ⁷	Suffer them to flee.
Οὐκ βελω ⁸ λειπω ⁹ ὁ ἵππος.	He would not leave the horses.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i> Ἀγαπαω, θαυμα- ζω, τυπτω, κολαζω, λειπω, ἀκουω.	I am loved, thou art admir- ed, he is struck, we are punished, ye are left, they are heard.
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- (1) Subj: 1st Aor: (2) Gen: dual: (3) Infin:
pres: (4) Imper: 1st Aor: (5) Subj: 2d Aor:
(6) Imper: 1st Aor: (7) Infin. 2d Aor: (8) Imperf.
(9) Infin: 2d Aor:

Imperf. Λέπω, τιω, πρᾶσσω, σωζω, διώκω, πέμπω. I was left, he was honored, it was done, we were saved, ye were pursued, they were sent.

First Future. Βλέπω, κρίνω, γράφω, ἐγώ πιστεύω, σύ φυλάσσω, ἐκεῖνος στέλλω. I shall be seen, thou shalt be judged, it shall be written, we shall be believed, ye shall be watched, they shall be sent.

Perfect. Διδάσκω, οἶδαμι, τιδῆμι, δεικνυμι, σφαλλῶ, πέμπω. I have been taught, thou hast been given, he has been placed, we have been shown, ye have been supplanted, they have been sent.

Pluperfect. εἰω, στέλλω, γράφω, ἄρπαζω, βλάπτω, λῃω. I had been honored, thou hadst been sent, it had been written, we had been seized, ye had been hurt, they had been unbound.

First Aorist. Φυλάσσω, νίπτω, τυπτῶ, ἀκούω, λείπω, σωζω. I was watched, thou wast washed, he was struck, we were heard, ye were left, they were saved.

PRESENT.

Δομοῦς παρασσω. The house is disturbed.
 Ἄνθρωπος (-όρος) χαρακτήρ ἐκ λόγων γινώριζω. A man's character is known by his word.
 Ὁ κακὸς βούλεται ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀδικεῖν.² The bad wish the good to be injured.
 Ὁ δραπετὴς (-ου) καὶ μὴ διώκω, φοβέω. Runaways even if they are not pursued are afraid.

(1) Genit : sing : (2) Infin : (3) Subj :

Οὗτος δοκιμαζώ¹ πρῶτον. | Let these be judged first.

IMPERFECT.

Ὁ Ἀθηναῖος βλαπτω² μαλα. | The Athenians were injured greatly.
 Ὁ Περσὴς (-ου, μισέω καὶ καταφρονέω. | The Persians were hated and despised.
 Πυθαγόρας παρὰ ὁ Κροτωνᾶ-³ Pythagoras was honored
 τῆς² (-ου) τιμᾶς. | by Crotonians.

PERFECT.

Εἰς ζῆμια ὀρίζω³ πας. | One punishment has been established for all.
 Αἰγυπτίος³ τὸ πῦρ νομίζω³ θηρί-
 ον εἶμι ἐμψυχος. | By the Egyptians fire was thought to be a living animal.
 ὦ ἐγώ,⁴ ὥς ὑβρίζω. | O me, how have we been insulted.

FIRST AORIST.

Ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ταρασσώ. | The Athenians were thrown into confusion.
 Ἐπειδὴ ἀγγελλω, ἀπιστεῶ.⁵ | When it was announced, they disbelieved.
 Μὴ κρίνω,⁶ ἵνα μὴ κρίνω.⁷ | Judge not, that ye be not judged.
 Εὐφραίνω,⁸ ἔθνος (εὐς-ους). | Rejoice, ye gentiles.

FIRST FUTURE.

Ἐκεῖνος καλεῶ υἱὸς ὁ θεός. | They shall be called sons of God.

(1) Imper: (2) Dative. (3) Dative plu: (4) Dative sing: (5) Imperf: act: (6) Imper: pres: act: (7) Subj: pass: Imperf. (8) Imperative

'Ος μελλω ¹ πρᾶττω, μη προ- λεγω ² ἀποτυχῶ ³ γὰρ γελαῶ.	What you are about to do foretell not, for if unsuc- cessful you will be laugh- ed at.
Αἰδέομαι ⁴ σεαυτου, καὶ οὐκ αἰσχυνῶ.	Reverence thyself, and thou shalt not be brought to shame.

SECOND AORIST.

'Ο βασιλεὺς σφασσῶ, καὶ πας ἡ Μακεδονικὸς δυνάμις κατα- κοπτῶ.	The king was killed, and all the Macedonian force was cut off.
Πλατῶν θάπτῶ ⁵ ἐν Ἀκαδημία.	Plato was buried in Aca- deme.
Λέγω ἡ Ἰσις (-ιος) θάπτῶ, κατα- Μεμφίς. ⁶	They say that Isis was bu- ried near Memphis.

(1) Pres : act : (2) Pres : Imper : act : (3) Pres .
act : part : (4) Imper : (5) 2d Aor : ἐτάφην. (6) Μεμ-
φίς-ιδος.

VOCABULARY.

A

Ἄγαθός, ἡ, ὄν, good.
ἀγαπ-άω, ὦ, ἦσω, ἡγάπηκα, to love. From
ἀγάπ-η-ης. f. 1. love.
ἀγαπητός, ἡ, ὄν. beloved.
ἄγγελος, ου. com. 2. an angel; a messenger.
ἀγέλη-η, ης. f. 1. a herd, flock.
Ἀγησίλαος, ου. m. 2. Agesilaus.
ἅγιος, α, ον. holy.
Ἀγ-ις, ἰδός. m. 3. Agis.
ἄγκυρ-α, ας. f. 1. an anchor.
ἄγνοι-α, ας. f. 1. ignorance; from ἀγνοέω, not to know.
ἀγορ-ά, ᾤς. f. 1. a marketplace.
ἀγορ-άζω, ἄσω, ἡγόρακα. to buy; from ἀγορά.
ἄγριος, α, ον. wild, rough; from ἀγρός, a field.
ἄγρυπν-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. wakeful; from ἀϋπνος.
ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤχα; to go, to lead; 2. a. ἡγαγον. part.

ἀγαγών, by Att. redup. for ἄγων.
ἀγωνί-ζω—ζομαι, f. σομαι, ἡγωνίσμαι, to contend, struggle; imperf. ἡγωνιζόμεν, ου, ετο; from ἀγών, a contest.
ἀδελφ-ή, ἥς. f. 1. a sister.
ἀδελφός, οῦ. m. 2. a brother.
ἀδεῶς, adv. without fear.
ἀδικ-έω, ὦ, ἦσω, ἡδίκηκα, to do injustice, from α not, and δίκη, right.
ἀδικί-α, ας. f. 1. injustice.
ἄδικος, ον, g. ου. adj. unjust.
ἀδύνατ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. impossible.
ᾄδω, ᾄσω, ᾄχα. to sing.
ἀεί, adv. always.
ἀήρ, αἶρος. m. 3. the air (or atmosphere;) from ἄω, to blow.
ἀθάνατ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. immortal; from α not and θάνατος.
Ἀθην-ᾶ, ᾤς. f. 1. Minerva.
Ἀθῆν-αι, ων. f. 1. pl. Athens.
Ἀθηναῖ-ος, ου. m. 2. an Athenian.
ἀθλητ-ής, οῦ. m. 2. a wrest-

- ler; from ἀέθλος, a contest.
- ἄθλι-ος, α, ov. wretched.
- Αἰγυπτι-ός, ov, g. ov. adj. Egyptian.
- Αἴγυπτι-ος, ov. f. 2. Egypt.
- αἷμ-α, ατος, n. 3. blood.
- αἶξ, αἰγός, f. 3. a she-goat.
- αἰρεῖώτε-ρος, α, ov, more desirable; comp. of αἰρεῖς.
- αἰρ-έω, ἦσω, ἤρῃκα, to take, seize; 2. f. εἰλῶ, 2. a. εἶλον.
- αἶρω, ἀρῶ, ἤρκα, to take away, kill.
- αἰσχυρ-ός, ά, ov. base, shameful; from αἰσχος, shame.
- αἰσχυρῶς, adv. basely.
- αἰσχύν-η, ης, f. 1. shame, disgrace.
- αἰσχύ-νω, νῶ, ἥσχυγκα, to shame, disgrace; αἰσχύνομαι, to be ashamed of, to reverence.
- Αἰσωπ-ης, ov. m. 2. Æsop.
- αἰτ-έω, ῶ, ἦσω, ἤτηκα, to ask.
- αἵτι-α, ας, f. 1. a cause, a reason.
- αἰτι-άομαι, ῶμαι, ἄσσομαι, ἤλιαμαι, to accuse, blame.
- αἰῶν, ῶνος, m. 3. an age, eternity.
- αἰώνι-ος, ov. g. ov. adj. and αἰώνι-ος, α, ov. eternal.
- ἀκάθαρτ-ος, ov. g. ov. adj. unclean.
- ἀκίνδυν-ος, ov. g. ov. adj. safe, free from danger; from α not and κίνδυνος.
- ἀκμά-ζω, σω, ἔκμακα; to bloom.
- ἀκού-ω, σω, ἔκουκα, to hear; imperf. ἔκουον, perf. m. ἀκήκασα.
- ἀκρίς, ἰδος, f. 3. a locust.
- ἄκρον, ov. n. 2. a summit, the top.
- ἄκρος, α, ov. adj. high, lofty.
- Ἀκταί-ων, ωνος, m. 3. Actæon.
- ἀλαζονει-α, ας, f. 1. boasting.
- ἄλας, ἁλαῖος; n. 3. salt; from ἄλε.
- ἀλγ-έω, ῶ, f. ἦσω, ἤλγῃκα; to be in pain, to be grieved.
- From
- ἀλγ-ος, εος, n. 3. pain, grief.
- ἀλεκτρυ-ών, ὄνος, com. 3. a cock or hen; from α not and λέκτρον, a bed.
- Ἀλεξάνδρ-ος, ov. m. 2. Alexander.
- ἀληθει-α, ας, f. 1. truth.
- ἀληθ-ής, ες, g. εος, adj. true.
- ἀληθ-ής, ἡ, ov. true, certain.
- ἀληθῶς, adv. truly.
- ἄλι-εις, εος, m. 3. a fisherman; from ἄλε.
- Ἀλκιβιάδ-ης, ov. m. 1. Alcibiades.
- ἄλκιμ-ος, ς, ov. strong, from ἀλκή, strength.

δλλ' and δλλὰ, conj. but.	to bring back word; from
δλλήλ-ων, ων, ων. g. pl. pron.	ἀνά and ἀγγέλλω.
(nom. wanting) one another.	ἀναγκά-ζω, σω, ἡκάγκακα, to
δλλ-ος, η, ο. pron. other.	compel; from ἀνάγκη, ne-
δλλότρι-ος, α, ον. of others.	cessity.
ἄλογ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. desti-	ἀναγκαῖ-ος, α, ον. necessary.
tute of reason; from α not	ἀν-έρχομαι, ελευσομαι, 2. a.
and λόγος.	act. ἀνῆλθον; to arrive at.
ἄλς, ἄλός. f. 3. the sea, salt.	ἀναίδει-α, ας. f. 1. impu-
ἄμαθής, ἄλ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj.	dence.
most ignorant; super. of	ἀναιρ-έω, ἥσω, ἀνήρηκα, 2. a.
ἄμαθής, illiterate.	m. ἀνειλόμην, to take away,
ἁμαρτήμ-α, αῖος. n. 3. a fault,	from ἀνά and αἰρέω.
sin, error.	ἀνατίμπλη-μι, σω, to fill.
ἁμαρτί-α, ας. f. 1. a sin,	ἀνατελλ-ω, λῶ, ἀνατέλλω;
fault.	to rise up; from ἀνά and
Ἀμιναι-ος, α, ον. Aminæan.	τέλλω.
ἀμελ-έω, ῶ, ῆσω, ἡμέληκα; to	ἀναφέρω, ἀνοίσω, to bear
neglect.	away.
ἀμισθί; adv. without reward.	ἀνδράποδ-ον, ου. n. 2. a slave.
ἀμν-ός, οῦ. m. 2. a lamb.	ἀνδρεῖ-ος, α, ον. brave, man-
ἀμπελ-ος, ου. f. 2. a vine.	like; from ἀνῆρ.
ἀμπελ-ών, ῶνος, m. 3. a vine-	ἄνεμ-ος, ου. m. 2. the wind.
yard.	ἄνευ, adv. without, except.
ἁμωμ-ός, ον, g. ου. adj. blame-	ἀν-ήρ, έρος, δρός, m. 3. a man.
less.	ἄνθος, εος. n. 3. a flower.
ἄν, conj. if. It sometimes	ἄνθρωπιν-ος, η, ον. human.
gives the verb connected	ἄνθρωπ-ος, ου. m. 2. a man.
with it the meaning of	ἀνι-άω, ῶ, ῆσω, to afflict.
could, would, might, &c.	ἀνόη-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. weak-
ἀνά, prep. by, through, with.	minded, from α not and
ἀνα-βαίνω, βήσομαι, βέβηκα;	νοέω, to think.
to ascend; from ἀνά and	ἀνί and ἀντ'. prep. for.
βαίνω.	ἀντιγράφ-ω, ψω, γέγραφα, to
ἀναγγέλλ-ω, λῶ, ἀνήγγελλα;	write back.
	ἀντιποιέ-ω, ῶ, ἥσω, to oppose.

- ἄντη-ον, ου. n. 2. a cave, den.
 ἄνωθεν, adv. above.
 ἀνωφελ-ής, ες, g. έος. adj. un-
 profitable.
 ἄξι-ος, α, ου. worthy, of the
 value of.
 ἀπαγγελί-α, ας. f. 1. good ti-
 dings, information.
 ἀπαιδεύλ-ος, ου, g. ου. adj. il-
 literate.
 ἅπ-ας, ασα, αν. every one, all.
 ἀπάλ-η, ης. f. 1. fraud, decep-
 tion.
 ἀπειθ-ής, ες, g. έος. adj. diso-
 bedient.
 ἀπειράτ-ος, ου, g. ου. not
 tempted, from α and πειράω,
 to try.
 ἀπέ-χω, ξω. pres. pass. ἀπέ-
 χομαι, to abstain; from ἀπό
 and ἔχω.
 ἀπιστί-α, ας, f. 1. unbelief.
 ἀπλ-όος οὖς, όη ή, όον οὖν. (con-
 tracted) simple, without
 guile.
 ἀπλούττερ-ος, α, ου, more
 simple, compar. of ἁπλοῦς.
 ἀπό or ἀπ' prep. from.
 ἀπο-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα,
 2. a. ἀπέβαλον; to cast
 away; reject.
 ἀπο-ελέπω, βλέψω, βέβληφα,
 to look upon; from ἀπό
 and βλέπω.
 ἀπο-δέχομαι, δέξομαι, δέδεγμαι,
 to receive from.
 ἀπο-δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα, to
 restore; from ἀπό and δι-
 δωμι.
 ἀποθνήσκω, fut. ἀποθανοῦμαι,
 perf. ἀποτέθνηκα, 2. aor.
 έπεθανον, to die away, to
 die, to be put to death; from
 ἀπό and θνήσκω.
 ἀπο-κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἀπέκτακα,
 and ἀπέκταχα, 2. a. ἀπέκτα-
 νον, to kill.
 ἀπο-λαύω, λαύσω, λέλauκα, to
 enjoy; from ἀπό and λαύω,
 to enjoy.
 ἀπο-λείπω, λείψω, λέλειφα, to
 leave, forsake; from ἀπό
 and λείπω.
 ἀπόπειρ-α, ας, f. 1. a trial.
 ἀπο-πλέω, πλεύσω, πέπλευκα,
 to sail away from. Th.
 πλέω.
 ἀπορ-έω, ήσω, to be in want;
 from α not and πόρος, a
 way.
 ἀπο-στέλλω, στελῶ, ἀπέστειλακα,
 2. a. ἀπέστειλον, to send
 away.
 ἀπόστολ-ος, ου. m. 2. an apos-
 tle, a messenger.
 ἀπο-τίθημι, θήσω, τέθεικα, to
 put away; from ἀπό and
 τίθημι.
 ἀπο-φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαχα, to
 shew, explain; from ἀπό
 and φαίνω.
 ἀπο-χωρέω, χωρήσω, χεχώρηκα,

- to withdraw; from ἀπό and χωρέω, to yield.
 ἄπτω, ἄψω, ἤπα, to light, kindle.
 ἄρα. adv. whether, truly.
 Ἀράσπ-ης, ου. m. 1. Araspes.
 ἄργυρ-ος, ου. m. 2. silver.
 ἀργύρι-ον, ου. n. 2. money.
 ἀρέ-σκω, σω, ἤρεκα, to please.
 ἀρετ-ή, ῆς. f. 1. virtue.
 Ἄρ-ης, εος or εως, m. 3. Mars, war.
 Ἀριάδ-νη, νης. f. 1. Ariadne.
 ἀριθμ-έω, ῶ, ἥσω, ἡρίθμηκα, to count; from ἀριθμός, number.
 ἀριστ-άω, ῶ, ἥσω, ἡρίσθηκα, to dine.
 ἀριστερ-ός, ά, όν. left, left side.
 ἄριστ-ος, η, ον. best, most excellent; superl. of ἀγαθός.
 Ἀριστοτέλ-ης, εος, ους. m. 3. Aristotle.
 Ἀρχάδι-ος, ου. m. 2. an Arcadian.
 ἄρμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a chariot.
 ἀρπά-ζω, σω, ἤρπακα, to seize.
 Ἄρτεμ-ις, ιδος. f. 3. Diana.
 ἄρτι. adv. now, lately.
 ἄρτ-ος, ου. m. 2. bread.
 ἀρχ-ή, ῆς, a beginning, power, a magistrate.
 ἀρχιερ-εύς, έως, m. 3. the chief priest.
 ἀρχομαι, ἀρξομαι, to begin.
- ἄρ-χω, ξω, ἤρχα, to begin, govern; from αρχή.
 ἄρχ-ων, οντος, m. 3. a ruler.
 ἀτεδ-ής, ες, g. έος. adj. impious.
 ἀσθενεί-α, ας, f. 1. weakness.
 ἀσθενέστερ-ος, α, ον. weaker; compar. of ασθενής.
 ἀσθεν-έω, ῶ, ἥσω, ἡσθένηκα, to be sick; from α not, and σθένος, strength.
 ἀσθεν-ής, ες, g. έος. adj. weak.
 Ἀσί-α, ας. f. 1. Asia.
 ἄσμεν-ος, η, ον. cheerful, joyful.
 Ἀσσυρί-οι, g. ων. m. 2. the Assyrians.
 ἀστρεοπ-η, ῆς. f. 1. lightning
 ἀστ-ήρ, ερος, m. 3. a star.
 Ἀστυάγ-ης, εος, ους, m. 3. Astyages.
 ἀσφαλ-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. safe.
 ἄτιμ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. dishonored.
 ἄτρωτ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. invulnerable, unwounded.
 ἀτυχί-α, ας, f. 1. misfortune; from α not, and τύχη.
 οὐθι for αὐτόθι, adv. there.
 αὔ-ας, η, ον. dry, thirsty.
 αὐτοῦ for ἐαυτοῦ, of himself.
 αὐτ-ός, ή, ό. pron. he, she, it.
 ἀφαιρ-έω, ῶ, ἥσω, ἀφήρηκα, to take away; 2. a. act.

- ἀφείλον, 2. a. mid. ἀφειλό-
μην; from ἀπό and αἰρέω.
ἀφθαρτ-ός, ον, γ. ου. adj. in-
corruptable.
ἀφ-ικνέομαι, ικνούμαι, ἵξομαι,
ἴγμαι, 2. a. m. ἀφικόμην;
to arrive at; from ἀπό and
ικνέομαι; to arrive.
ἀπίστημι, ἀποστήσω, ἀφέσταχα,
to depart from, abstain
from; from ἀπό and ἴσθμι.
ἀφορ-άω, ἄσω, ἀφείωρακα; to
look upon; from ἀπό and
ὁράω, to see.
Ἀφροδίτη, ης. f. 1. Venus.
ἄφρ-ων, ον, γ. ονος. adj. fool-
ish, mad.
Ἀχαι-ός, ἡ, ὄν. Grecian.
ἀχαρίστ-ος, ον, γ. ου. adj. un-
grateful; from α not, and
χάρις.

B

- βαθ-ύς, εῖα, υ. adj. deep,
thick.
Βακτρίαν-ος, η, ον. Bactrian.
βάλλω, fut. βαλῶ, βλήσω,
βέβληκα, to throw, cast;
2. a. act. ἔβαλον.
βαπτί-ζω, σω, βεβάπτικα, to
baptize, to wash; from βάπ-
τω.
βάρβαρ-ος, ον, γ. ου. adj. bar-
barian; or βάρβαρος, ου. m.
2. (substantively) a barba-
rian.
βαρ-ύς, εῖα, υ, heavy, hard.
Βασιλεί-α, ας, f. 1. a king-
dom.
Βασιλ-εύς, έος, m. 3. a king.
Βασιλεύ-ω, σω, βεβασίλευκα,
to reign.
Βασιλικ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, kingly, roy-
al.
Βέβαι-ος, α, ον, firm; comp.
and super.
Βεβαιότατ-ος, α, ον, firmest.
Βεβαιώτερ-ος, α, ον, firmer.
βέλ-ος, εος, n. 3. an arrow, a
dart.
βέλτεστ-ος, η, ον. best; su-
perl. of ἀγαθός.
βί-α, ας. f. 1. force, vio-
lence.
βιβλί-ον, ου. n. 2. a little
book.
βίχ-ος, ου. m. 2. an earthen
vessel.
βίος, βίου, m. 2. life.
From which
βι-όω, ῶ, ὠσω, βεβίωκα, to
live.
βλάπ-τω, ψω, βέβλαφα, to
hurt.
βλέ-πω, ψω, βέβλεπα, to be-
hold.
Βουλεύ-ω, σω, βεβούλευκα; to
consult; from βουλή.
Βουλ-ή, ης, f. 1. will, coun-
sel.

Βούλ-ομαι, ησομαι, βεβούλη-
μαι; to be willing.

βοῦς, βοός, com. 3. an ox,
cow, or bull.

βραδέως, adv. slowly, lazily.

βραχ-ύς, εἶα, ú. short.

βρότ-ος, ου. m. a man, a mor-
tal.

βρῶ-μα, ατος, n. 3. food, vic-
tuals.

Βυζάντι-ος, ου. m. 2. Byzan-
tian.

Γ

Γαβρίηλ, (indec.) Gabriel.

Γάζ-α, ας. f. 1. Gaza.

Γαλιλαί-α, ας, f. 1. Galilee.

γάρ, conj. for.

γαστ-ήρ, έρος, (ρος) 3. the belly.

γαλ-άω, σω, γεγέλακα, to
laugh.

γενναίως, adv. courageously.

γενε-ά, ας. f. 1. a generation.

γέν-ος, ες, n. 3. a kind, race;
from γίνομαι, to be.

γεραίτερ-ος, α, ου, older (for
γειραιότερος) comp. of γεραι-
ός, old.

γερ-ών, ου, g. οῦλος, adj. old.

γεωργ-ός, ου. m. 2. a hus-
bandman.

γῆ, γῆς, f. 1. the earth,
land.

Γηρυόν-ης, ου. m. 2. Geryon.

γίγ-ας, ανλος, m. 3. a giant;

from γῆ and γάω, to be
born.

γίνομαι, or γίγνομαι, γενήσο-
μαι, γεγένημαι, perf. m. γέ-
γονα, 2. a. m. έγενόμην; to
be born, to be, to be made,
to happen, to become.

γινώσκω or γιγνώσκω, γνώσω,
έγνωκα, 2. a. act. έγνων,
perf. pass. έγνωσμαι; to
know, think, understand.

γλυκί-ων, ου, g. ονος. sweeter;
comp. of γλυκύς.

γλῶσσ-η, ης. f. 1. a tongue.

γνώμ-η, ης. f. 1. an opinion,
knowledge.

γνωρί-ζω, σω, έγνώρικα, to
make known; from γινώσ-
κω.

γνώσ-ις, εως, f. 3. knowledge.

γνωστ-ός, ή, ου. known.

γον-εύς, εως, m. 3. a parent.

γόν-ος, ου. m. 2. offspring.

γράμμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a letter,
epistle; from γράφω.

γραμματ-εύς, εως, m. 3. a
scribe.

γράφ-ω, ψω, γέγραφα; to
write.

γυμν-ός, ή, όν, naked.

γυν-ή, αιός, f. 3. a woman.

Δ

Δαίδαλ-ος, ου. m. 2. Deda-
lus.

- δάκνω, δήξω, δέδηχα; to bite, sting.
 δάκρυ-ον, ου. n. 2. a tear.
 δακρ-ύω, ύσω, δεδάκρυκα; to weep; from δάκρυ, a tear.
 Δαρει-ος, ου. m. 2. Darius.
 δέ, conj. but, yet.
 δεῖ, (impersonal) it behoves, ought.
 δεῖγμ-α, αῖος, n. 3. an example.
 δείκνυμι, δειξω, δέδειχα, perf. pass. δέδειγμαι; to show.
 δειλ-ός, ή, όν, cowardly.
 δεινός, ή, όν, terrible.
 δεινώς, adv. terribly.
 δεῖπν-ον, ου. n. 2. a supper.
 δέχα, adj. (not decl.) ten.
 δέκαλ-ος, η, ον, the tenth.
 δένδρ-ον, ου, n. 2. a tree.
 δεξι-ός, ά, όν. right.
 δεσπότ-ης, ου. m. 1. a master.
 δέ-χομαι, -ξομαι, -δεγμαι; to take, receive.
 δή. adv. truly, but, moreover.
 δῆμ-ος, ου. m. 2. the people.
 Δημοσθέν-ης, εος, ους, m. 3. Demosthenes.
 διά. prep. of, though, by.
 διάβασ-ις, εως, f. 3. a passage, ford; from διά and βαίνω, to go.
 διαθήκ-η, ης. f. 1. a testament, covenant; from διά and τίθημι.
 διακόσι-οι, αι, α, two hundred; from δίσ twice, and εκατίν, a hundred.
 διακρί-νω, νῶ, διακρίκα, to distinguish; from διά and κρίνω.
 διάλυσ-ις, εως, f. 3. dissolution.
 διαμέ-νω, νῶ, διαμεμένηκα; to remain; from διά and μένω.
 δια-νέμω, νεμῶ, νενέμηκα; to divide; from διά and νέμω, to divide.
 διαν-ύω, ύσω, διήνυκα; to perform; from διά and ανύω, to finish.
 διαπέμπ-ω, ψω, διαπέπεμφα; to send away; from διά and πέμπω.
 διατί, adv. why, wherefore.
 διαφέρω, διοίσω, 1. α. διήνεγα; to excel, differ from; from διά and φέρω.
 διάφορ-ος, ον. adj. different, diverse; from διαφέρω.
 διαφυλ-άσσω, άξω, διαπεφύλακα; to guard carefully; from διά and φυλάσσω.
 διδαχλ-ός, ή, όν. taught.
 διδάσχαλ-ος, ου. m. 2. a master; teacher. From διδάσ-κω, ξω, δεδίδαχα; to teach, instruct.
 δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα; to give, grant.

δίκαι-ος, α, ον. just. Hence comp. and super.	δρῦς, δρυός, f. 3. an oak.
δικαιοῦτατ-ος, η, ον. most just.	δύναμαι, 1. f. m. δυνήσομαι, to be able.
δικαιότερ-ος, α, ον. more just.	δύναμ-ις, εως, f. 3. power, strength.
διό, conj. therefore ; from διά ὅ, because of.	δυνατ-ός, ή, έν. possible, able, strong.
Διογεν-ής, έος, m. 3. Diogenes.	δύο, or Att. δύω, g. pl. δυῶν dat. δυσί, two.
διότι, conj. wherefore, because.	δύσκολ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. difficult, hard.
Δίς, διός, m. 3. Jupiter.	δύσμορφ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. deformed ; from δύς, signifying <i>privation</i> , and μορφή, form.
δίψ-άω, ᾧ, ήσω, δεδίψηκα ; to be thirsty ; from δίψα, thirst.	δύσπολ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. disagreeable.
διώ-κω, ξω, δεδιώχα ; to pursue, drive away.	δύω—see δύο, two.
Δί-ων, ονος, m. 3. Dion.	δώδεκα, adj. (not decl.) twelve.
δοκεῖ, pres. impers. it seems.	δωρε-ά, ᾱς, f. 1. a present.
δοκ-έω, ᾧ, δόξω, δέδοχα, to seem, think.	δῶρ-ον, ου. n. 2. a gift.
δοκιμά-ζω, σω, δεδοκίμακα ; to prove, try.	
δόλ-ος, ου. m. 2. deceit.	
δόξ-α, ης, f. 1. glory.	
δοξά-ζω, σω, δεδόξακα, to think, to glorify ; from δόκεω.	
δότ-ηρ-ήρης, m. 3. a donor, a giver.	
δουλει-α, ας, f. 1. servitude.	
From	
δοῦλ-ος, ου. m. 2. a servant.	
δράχ-ων, ον/ης, m. 3. a dragon.	
δραχμ-ή, ης, f. 1. a drachm.	
δρ-άω, ᾧ, άσω, Inf. pres. δρᾶν, to do.	
	E
	’Εάν, conj. if, unless ; from ε and άν.
	ἑαυτ-οῦ, ης, οῦ. pron. of himself.
	ἐγγί-ζω, σω, ήγγικα, to approach, press forward.
	ἐγ-είρω, ερῶ, ήγερκα, to raise up, to excite.
	ἐγκράτει-α, ας, f. 1. temperance, restraint.

- ἐγκρατ-ής, ες, g. ἑος. adj. temperate, moderate.
- ἐγκώμιον, ου. n. 2. an encomium, praise.
- ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ or μου. I. page 3.
- ἐθέλ-ω, ἡσώ, ἡχα, to wish, to will, to be able.
- ἔθνος, εος, n. 3. a nation.
- ἔθ-ος, εος, n. 3. a custom.
- εἰ, conj. if, though, since.
- εἰ μή, conj. if not, unless.
- εἶδω, εἶσμαι, p. m. οἶδα, to see, to know; 2. a. εἶδον and ἶδον; part. 2. a. ἰδών; 2. a. m. ἰδόμεν, 2. a. m. Inf. ἰδέσθαι.
- εἴκοσι, adj. (not decl.) twenty.
- εἰκ-ών, όνος, f. 3. an image.
- Εἰμί; I am, see page 26.
- εἰρήν-η, ης, f. 1. peace.
- εἰς, prep. in, into, for, to.
- εἷς, μία, έν, one, page 17.
- εἰς-έρχομαι; ἡλεύσομαι, p. m. ελήλυθα, to come or go in, to enter; from εἰς and ἔρχομαι.
- εἰσπίπτω, fut. εἰσπεσοῦμαι, perf. εἰσπέπτωκα, 2 aor. εἰσέπεσον, to fall into, to rush upon, to attack; from εἰς and πίπτω.
- εἰσπιστεύ-ω, σω, εἰσπεπίστευκα, to believe in.
- εἴσω and ἔσω, prep. for εἰς, in; within.
- ἐκ. prep. of, from, out of.
- ἐκαστ-ος, η, ον. each, every one.
- ἐκατοστ-ός, ή, όν. the hundredth.
- ἐκβάλλ-ω, ώ, ἐκέβαλκα, to cast or drive out; from ἐκ and βάλλω.
- ἐκεῖ, adv. there.
- ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, he, she, it; this, that.
- ἐκκλησί-α, ας. f. 1. an assembly, church; from ἐκ and καλέω, to call.
- ἐκκόπτ-ω, ψω; to cut off; from ἐκ and κόπτω.
- ἐκλέγ-ω, ξω, ἐκλέγχα, to choose, select. Hence ἐκλέγομαι, in mid. form, f. ἐκλέξομαι. 1. a. m. ἐξελεξάμεν, to choose out, elect.
- ἐκλεκτ-ός, ή, όν, chosen.
- ἐκ-πλέω, πλεύσω; to sail out of port; from ἐκ and πλέω, to sail.
- ἐκτ-είνω, ενώ, ἐκτέτακα, to stretch out, extend.
- ἐκτ-ός, ή, όν. sixth.
- ἐκφοβ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. fearless; from ἐκ and φόβος, fear.
- ἐλάχιστ-ος, η, ον. smallest; super. of ἐλαχίς, small.
- ἐλαττ-ώω, ώσω, ἡλάττωκα, to lessen; from ἐλαχίς
- ἐλαφρ-ός, ά, όν, light.

- ἔλε-ος, ου. m. 2. pity.
 ἐλευθερί-α, ας, f. 1. freedom.
 ἐλευθερ-ος, α, ον, free. Hence
 is
 ἐλευθερ-όω, ὦ, ὥσω, ἡλευθερώ-
 κα, to make free.
 ἐλκύω, ἐλκύσω, 1. a. εἴλκυ-
 σα, imp. εἴλκον; to draw,
 drag.
 Ἑλλ-άς, ἁδος, f. 3. Greece.
 Ἑλλην-ες, ων. m. 3. pl.
 Greeks or Grecians; from
 Ἑλλην, ηνος, m. 3. Hellen.
 king of Thessaly.
 Ἑλλησποντ-ος, ου. m. 2. the
 Hellespont.
 ἐλλιπ-ής, ες, g. ἐός. adj. defi-
 cient.
 ἐλπ-ίς, ἰδος, f. 3. hope.
 ἐμαυτ-οῦ, ἧς, οῦ. pron. of my-
 self.
 ἐμβάλ-λω, ὦ, ἐμβέβληκα, 2. a.
 ἐνέβαλον, part. ἐμβαλὼν, to
 break into; from ἐν and
 βάλλω.
 ἐμ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, pron. mine, or my.
 ἔμπροσθεν, adv. before.
 ἐν, prep. in, upon, with.
 ἐναντίον, adv. before.
 ἐναντί-ος, α, ον, opposed.
 ἔνδοξ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. honor-
 able.
 ἐνδυμ-α, ατος, n. 3. raiment.
 ἐνδύν-ω, ἐνδύσω, the same as
 ἐνδύω, to creep or steal
 into.
 ἐνεκα or εἵνεκα or ἔνεκεν, adv.
 for, on account of.
 ἐννέα, adj. (not decl.) nine.
 ἔνοπλ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. arm-
 ed; from ἐν and ὅπλον,
 arms.
 ἔνοχ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. liable
 to, in danger of; from ἐν
 and ἔχω.
 ἐνταῦθα, adv. here, there.
 ἐντολ-ή, ἧς, f. 1. a com-
 mand.
 ἐνώπιον, adv. before.
 ἐξ, prep. from; for ἐκ.
 ἐξαγγ-έλλω, ἐλῶ, ἐξήγγελλα,
 to proclaim abroad; from
 ἐκ and ἀγγέλλω, to re-
 late.
 ἐξαπατ-άω, ὦ, ἡσώ, ἐξηπάτηκα,
 to mislead; from ἐκ and
 ἀπατάω, to deceive.
 ἐξουσί-α, ας, f. 1. power.
 ἐξω, adv. out, abroad.
 ἐορτ-ή, ἧς, f. 1. a feast.
 ἐπ' for ἐπί, prep. upon.
 ἐπαγγελί-α, ας, f. 1. a pro-
 mise, declaration.
 ἐπαιν-έω, ὦ, ἡσώ, ἐπήνεκα and
 ηκα, to praise; from αἶνος,
 praise.
 ἔπαιν-ος, ου. m. 2. praise.
 Ἐπαμεινώνδας, ου. m. 1. Epa-
 minondas.
 ἐπειδάν, adv. after that, since;
 for ἐπειδή ἄν.
 ἐπειδή, adv. since if.

ἐπί. prep. upon, above.

ἐπιβλέπω, ψῶ, ἐπιβέβλεφα, to look upon; from ἐπί and βλέπω.

ἐπιγραφή, ῆς, f. 1. inscription; from ἐπί and γράφω.

ἐπιθυμία, ας, f. 1. a desire, lust; from ἐπί and θυμός, the mind.

ἐπικαλέομαι, οὔμαι, f. ἐσθαι, ἐπικέκλημαι, to call upon, invoke; from ἐπί and καλέω, to call.

ἐπίσταμαι, f. ἴσθαι, to know, understand; from ἐπί and ἴσθαι or ἴσημι, to know.

ἐπιστήμων, ον, γ. ονς, adj. skilful.

ἐπιστολή, ῆς, f. 1. an epistle, letter.

ἐπιτήδευος, ον, γ. ου. adj. necessary, acc. pl. τα ἐπιτήδεια, necessities of life.

ἐπομαι, ἔψομαι, to follow; from ἐπω to go with.

ἐπω, (obsolete in pres.) to say. to relate, 1. a. εἶπα, 2. a. εἶπον, εἶπες, εἶπε.

ἐραστῆς, οὔ. m. 1. a friend.

ἐργάζομαι, ἀσθαι, ασμαι, to work, to do; from ἐργον.

ἐργασία, ας, f. 1. a work.

ἐργάτης, ου. m. 1. a laborer.

ἔργον, ου, n. 2. a work.

ἐριφός, ου. m. 2. a kid.

Ἑρμῆς, οὔ m. 1. Mercury.

ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, p. m. ἔλθω, Att. ἐλθέτω, to come, go, 2. a. ἔλθον, by sync. ἔλθον.

ἐρωτῶ, ῶ, ἥσω, ἠρώτηκα, to ask, to question.

ἐς for εἰς. prep. in, into, for, to.

ἐσθίω and ἔσθω, ἴσω, ἥσθικα; to eat, devour.

ἑσπέρ-α, ας, f. 1. evening.

Ἑσπερίδ-ες, ων. f. 3. pl. Hesperides.

ἔσχατος, η, ον, the last.

ἑταῖρος, ου. m. 2. a friend.

Ἐτεοκλῆς, ἑος, οὔς. m. 3. Eteocles.

ἑῖρος, α, ον, other, another.

ἔτι, adv. yet, still more.

ἐτοιμάζω, σω, ἡτοίμακα, to prepare.

ἐτοιμος, ον, γ. ου. adj. prepared, ready.

εἶτος, εἴτος, n. 3. a year.

εὐδαιμονέστατος, η, ον, most happy; super. from εὐδαιμων.

εὐδαιμονία, ας, f. 1. happiness.

εὐδαίμων, ον, γ. ονος, adj. happy, fortunate.

εὐδοχέω, ῶ, ἥσω, ηκα, to delight in; to be well pleased with; from εὖ, well, and δέξω, to think.

- εὐεργεσί-α, ας, f. 1. kindness ; from εὖ and ἔργον.
 εὐήθ-ης, ες, g. εος, adj. honest, simple ; from εὖ and ἔθες, morals.
 εὐθύς, adv. immediately, presently.
 εὐθύς, εὐθεῖα, εὐθύ, straight, upright, sincere. Hence comp.
 εὐθύτερος, α, ον, straighter, more upright.
 εὐλόγ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. rational, of good report ; from εὖ and λόγος.
 εὐνοί-α, ας, f. 1. good will ; from εὖ and νόος, the mind.
 Εὐξείν-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. Euxine.
 εὐρίσχω, εὐρήσω, εὐρηκα, 2. a. εὑρον, to find, to know.
 Εὐρώπ-η, ης, f. 1. Europa.
 εὐσεβεί-α, ας, f. 1. piety, devotion ; from εὖ and σέβω, to worship.
 εὐσεβ-ής, ες, g. εος, adj. pious, devout ; from the same.
 εὐτυχέω, ἥσω, ηκα, to be fortunate ; from εὖ and τυχή.
 εὐτυχί-α, ας, f. 1. good fortune ; from the same.
 εὐφορώταλ-ος, η, ον, most fertile ; sup. from εὐφορος, fertile.
 εὐφροσύν-η, ης, f. 1. joy, plea-
- sure ; from εὖ and φρήν the mind.
 εὐώνυμ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. of good name, lucky ; *left*, or left side, (because omens on the *left* were fortunate) from εὖ and ὄνομα.
 ἐφ' for ἐπί, prep. upon, above.
 Ἐφεσ-ος, ου, f. 2. the city of Ephesus.
 ἑφιππ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. sitting on horseback : (substantively,) ἑφιππος, ου, m. 2. a horseman ; from ἵππος, a horse.
 ἐφοράω, ῶ, f. ασω, ἐφεώρακα, to look at, oversee, preside over.
 ἑφορ-ος, ου, m. 2. an overseer, magistrate ; from ἐφοράω, to inspect.
 ἐχθρί-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. more odious ; one who hates, an enemy ; comp. of ἐχθρός.
 ἑχθρ-α, ας, f. 1. enmity, hatred.
 ἐχθρ-ός, ά, όν, adj. odious, hostile ; substantively, an enemy ; from ἑχθος, hatred.
 ἔχω. ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχηκα ; from obsol. σχέω, to have, obtain ; imperf. εἶχον. 2. a. εἶχον. ἔχει. 3. per. pres. of

ten means, *is, it is so, as,*
οὕτως ἔχει, *it is so.*

ἕως, *adv. until, as long as.*

Z

Ζάω, ζῶ, ζήσω, *imp. ἔζην, to live, have life; from ἄω, to breathe.*

Ζεὺς, *g. Ζηνός and Διός, m. 3. Jupiter.*

Ζέφυρ-ος, *ου, m. 2. a Zephyr, the west wind.*

Ζημί-α, *ας, f. 1. loss, damage, punishment.*

Ζημι-όω, ὦ, ὠσω, ἐζημιώκα, *to damage, suffer damage; punish; from ζημία.*

Ζητ-έω, ὦ, ἥσω, ἐζητήκα, *to seek, ask, wish.*

ζώ-η, *ης, f. 1. life.*

ζυγ-ός, οὔ, *m. 2. a yoke; from ζευγνύω, to join.*

ζώ-ον, *ου, n. 2. an animal, a living creature; from ζώη.*

H

Ἅ, ἡ, *article, the; from ὁ, ἡ, τό.*

ἤ. *conj. than, then.*

ἡγεμ-ών, ὄνος, *com. 3 a leader, guide; from ἄγω, to lead.*

ἡδέως. *adv. willingly, gladly;*

from ἡδύς, sweet; comp. ἡδιον, super. ἡδιστά.

ἤδη, *adv. already, now, soon.*

ἡδον-ή, ῆς, *f. 1. pleasure, delight; from ἡδω, to delight.*

ἦκα, ἦξω, *imp. ἦκον, ες, ε, I am come, I am here, to come, to approach.*

Ἡλί-ας, *ου, m. 1. Elias.*

ἥλι-ος, *ου, m. 2. the sun; from ἔλῃ, splendor.*

ἡμέρα, *ας, f. 1. a day.*

Ἡρακλέ-ης, *and contract.*

Ἡρακλ-ῆς, οὔς, *m. 3. Hercules; from ἥρως and κλέος, the glory of heroes.*

Ἡρώδ-ης, *ου, m. 1. Herod.*

ἡτ-α, *ας, f. 1. a defeat.*

ἡχ-ω, ὄος, οὔς, *f. 3. an echo; from ἡχος, a sound.*

Θ

Θάλασσ-α or αἴθ-α, *ης, f. 1. a sea.*

θάνατ-ος, *ου, m. 2. death.*

θανατῖ-ος, *ης, ες, g. εος. adj. deadly, fatal.*

θάπ-τω, ψω, τεθαφα, *to bury.*

θαῤῥαλέως, *adv. bravely, with courage.*

θαυμά-ζω, σω, τεθαύμακα, *to wonder, admire.*

θαυμαστ-ός, ἡ, ὄν. *wonderful.*

θεά-ομαι, σομαι, τεθέαμαι, to see,
behold; θεώμενος, part. pres.
contracted, for θεαόμενος.

Hence

θέατρον, ου. n. 2. a theatre.

θεῖ-ος, α, ου. divine.

θέλημα-α, αῖος, n. 3. the will,
desire, pleasure, lust.

θέλω, θελήσω, τεθέληκα, to
will, wish, desire.

Θε-ός, ου. m. 2. God.

θεραπεύω, εύσω, τεθεράπευκα,
to heal; from θέρω, to take
care of.

θερισμ-ός, ου. m. 2. a harvest.

θερμ-ός, ή, όν, warm, hot.

Θεσσαλ-ός, ου. m. 2. a Thes-
salian.

Θηβαῖ-ος, ου. m. 2. a Theban.

θήκη-η, ης, f. 1. a sepulchre.

θήρα-α, ας, f. 1. the chase,
hunting; from θήρ.

θηρ-εύω, εύσω, τεθήρευκα, to
hunt wild animals; from
θήρ, a wild beast.

θηρί-ον, ου. n. 2. a wild beast.

θησαυρ-ός, ου. m. 2. a trea-
sure.

Θησ-εύς, έος. m. 3. Theseus.

θνητ-ός, ή, όν, mortal.

θολί-α, ας, f. 1. a hat, screen.

θρίξ, τρίχος, f. 3. hair.

θρόν-ος, ου. m. 2. a throne.

θυγάτ-ηρ, έπος, contracted, pos,
f. 3. a daughter.

θύρα-α, ας, f. 1. a door, gate.

I

Ἰακώβ, m. (not declined,) Jacob.

ιατρ-ός, ου, m. 2. a physician;
from ἰάομαι, to heal.

ἴδε, adv. lo! behold!

ἴδι-ος, α, ου. peculiar, private,
one's own.

ἰδοῦ, adv. lo! behold!

ἱερ-εύς, έως, m. 3. a priest;
from ἱερός.

ἱερ-όν, ου. n. 2. a temple.

ἱερ-ός, ά, όν, holy, sacred.

Ἰησ-οῦς, ου. m. 2. Jesus,
signifying the Savior.

ἱμάτι-ον, ου. n. 2. a garment.

ἵνα, conj. that, so that, in
order that.

Ἰουδαῖ-ος, ου. m. 2. a Jew.

ἵππαρχ-ος, ου. m. 2. Hippar-
chus.

ἵππ-ευς, έως, m. 3. a horse-
man.

ἵπποκόμ-ος, ου. m. 2. a groom,
a hostler.

ἵππ-ος, ου. com. 2. a horse.

ἴσ-ος, η, ου, equal. Hence is

ἰσό-ω, ώ, ώσω, to make equal.

Ἰσραηλίτ-ης, ου. m. 1. an Is-
raelite.

ἵστημι, στήσω, έστακα, 2. a.
έστην, to place, erect, ap-
point.

ἰσχυρ-ός, ά, όν, strong, pow-
erful. From

- ἰσχύς, ἰός, f. 3. strength, power.
 ἰσχυρότερος, α, ον, stronger; comp. from ἰσχυρίς.
 ἰσχύω, ὕσω, ἰσχυκα, to be able; from ἰσχυς.
 ἴσως, adv. equally, perhaps.
 ἰχθύς, ἰός, m. 3. a fish.
 Ἰωάννης, ου. m. 1. John.
 Ἰωνᾶς, οὔ. m. 1. Jonas.

K

- Κάδμος, ου. m. 2. Cadmus.
 καθ' for κατὰ, prep. by, for.
 καθάπερ, adv. as, just as.
 καθαρός, ἄ, ὄν, pure, clear.
 καθίστημι, κατὰστήσω, κατέστηκα, to station, place one's self; from κατὰ and ἵστημι.
 καθό, adv. as, so as, as far as; from κατὰ and ὅ, which.
 καθοράω, ὁρώ, καθώρακα, to see, behold; from κατὰ and ὁράω.
 καθώς, i. e. κατὰ-ώς, adv. as, just as.
 καί, conj. and, also, even.
 και, καί, both, and.
 Καίνης, ἑός, m. 3. Ceneus.
 καιρός, οὔ, m. 2. time, a season.
 Καισάρια, ας, f. 1. Caesarea.
 κακία, ας, f. 1. wickedness, evil; from κακός.
 κακολογία, ας, f. 1. slander; from κακός and λόγος.
 κακόν, οὔ. n. 2. evil, misfortune.
 κακός, ἡ, ὄν, evil, bad, wicked. Hence
 κακότης, ητος, f. 3. wickedness, malice.
 καλέω, ὦ, ἡσώ, κέκληκα, to call, invoke.
 κάλλιστος, η, ον, best, fairest; super. of καλός.
 καλλιων, ον, γ. ον, adj. better, comp. of καλός.
 καλοκαγαθία, ας, f. 1. honesty, probity.
 καλός, ἡ, ὄν, good, beautiful.
 καλῶς, adv. well, handsomely.
 καρδία, ας, f. 1. the heart.
 Καρία, ας, f. 1. Caria.
 καρπός, ὦ, m. 2. fruit.
 κατὰ, prep. by, against.
 καταβαίνω, βήτωμαι, βιβηκα, to go or come down.
 καταβιβάζω, βιβώσω, βιβίζω, to eat, devour.
 καταδύω, δύσω, δέδωκα, to enter into, or secretly enter.
 καταλείπω, λείψω, λείψα, 2. a. κατέλιπον, to leave; from κατὰ and λείπω.

λέγ-ω, ξω, λέλειχα, to say, speak, tell. λύχν-ος, ου. m. 2. a lamp, light.

λεί-πω, ψω, λέλειφα, to leave, forsake. λύω, λύσω, λέλυκα, to loose, set free, to destroy.

λέ-ων, οντος, m. 3. a lion.

Λεωνιδ-ας, ου. m. 1. Leonidas.

M

Λήμνι-ος, α, ον, belonging to Lemnos. From

Λῆμν-ος, ου. f. 2. Lemnos.

ληστ-ής, ου. m. 1. a robber.

λίθ-ος, ου. m. 2. a stone.

λιμ-ήν, ένος, m. 3. a harbor.

λίμ-νη, νης, f. 1. a lake.

λιμ-ός, ου. m. 2. a famine.

Λῖν-ος, ου. m. 2. Linus.

λόγ-ος, ου. m. 2. a word, speech, reason.

λοιδορ-έω, ω, ήσω, λελοιόρηκα, to abuse, revile.

λοιμ-ός, ου. m. 2. pestilence.

λοιπ-ός, ή, όν, remaining.

λού-ω, σω, λέλουκα, to wash, bathe.

Λυγκ-εύς, έως, m. 3. Lynceus.

Λυδ-ός, ου. m. 2. a Lydian.

Λύκι-οι, ων, m. 2. pl. Lycians.

λύκ-ος, ου. m. 2. a wolf.

λυπ-έω, ήσω, λελύπηκα, to grieve, be sorrowful.

λύπ-η, ης, f. 1. sorrow.

λύρ-α, ας, f. 1. a lyre.

Λυσάνδρ-ος, ου. m. 2. Lysander.

Μανδάν-η, ης, f. 1. Mandane. μάθησ-ις, εως, f. 3. instruction.

μαθητ-ής, ου. m. 1. a disciple, scholar.

μαχαρί-ζω, σω, μεμαχάρικα, to declare or esteem happy.

μαχάριος, α, ον, happy, blessed.

μακρ-ός, ά, όν, long.

μάλα, adv. greatly, much. Hence super.

μάλιστα, adv. very greatly; and comp.

μᾶλλον, adv. more, rather.

μάνθάνω, f, m. μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα, 2. a. έμαθον; to learn, understand.

μανί-α, ας, f. 1. madness.

Μαρί-α, ας, f. 1. Mary.

μάρτυρ-υρ, υρος, com. 3. a witness. Hence is

μαρτυρ-έω, ω, ήσω, μεμαρτύρηκα, to testify.

μαρτυρί-α, ας, f. 1. testimony.

μάχ-η, ης, f. 1. a fight, a battle.

μάχιμ-ος, η, ον, warlike.

- μάχομαι, 1. f. m. μαχήσομαι, μάχουμαι, to fight.
 μέγα, (adverbially,) greatly.
 Μεγαρ-εύς, εὖς, m. 3. pl. Μεγαρεῖς, an inhabitant of Megara.
 μέγ-ας, ἄλη, α, great.
 μέγεθ-ος, εὖς, n. 3. greatness of size.
 μέγιστ-ος, η, ον, greatest, super. of μέγας.
 μέθη, ης, f. 1. drunkenness.
 μείζ-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. greater; comp. of μέγας.
 μεῖρακι-ον, ου. n. 2. a little youth.
 μέλ-ας, αῖνα, αν, black, dark.
 μέλ-ι, ιος, n. 3. honey.
 Hence
 μέλισ-σα or ἰλ-λα, σης or της, f. 1. a bee.
 μέλλω, μελλήσω, to be about to do, to intend.
 μέλ-ος, εὖς, n. 3. a member.
 μέν, adv. truly, indeed.
 μέντοι, adv. yet, however.
 μένω, μενῶ, μεμένηκα, to remain, to expect.
 μερ-ίς, ἴδος, f. 3. a part, share.
 μέρ-ος, εὖς, n. 3. a portion.
 μέσ-ος, η, ον, middle.
 μετ' or μετά, prep. with, after.
 μετα-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, to change, alter.
 μεταβιβλή-η, ῆς, f. 1. a change.
 μετακαλ-έω, ῶ, ἥσω, to call, summon, μελα-καλέομαι, καλοῦμαι, 1. f. m. καλέσομαι, 1. a. m. καλεσάμην, to send for.
 μεταάλλευσ-ις, εως, f. 3. the art of mining.
 μεταλλ-εύω, εὔσω, to dig for minerals.
 μετανοί-α, ας, f. 1. repentance.
 μελα-πέμπομαι, πέμφομαι, 1. a. m. ἐπέμψάμην, to send for, to summon.
 μετα-τίθημι, τίσω, μετατίθεικα, to change, arrange differently.
 μετέχω, μετέξω, μετέσχηκα, to share, partake.
 μέχρι, adv. until.
 μή, a negative particle, or conj. not, or, whether.
 μηδέ, conj. nor, neither.
 Μηδεί-α, ας, f. 1. Medea.
 μηδ-είς, εμία, έν, none, no one.
 μηδέποτε' and μηδέποτε, adv. never, lest, perhaps.
 Μηδ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Mede.
 μηκέτι, adv. not now, no more.
 μήκ-ος, εὖς, n. 3. length.
 μήν, μηνῆς, m. 3. a month.
 μήποτε, adv. never.
 μήτηρ, έρος, f. 3. a mother.

μικρ-ός, ά, όν, small. Hence
comp.

μικρότερ-ος, α, ον, smaller.

Μίλ-ων, ονος, m. 3. Milo.

μισ-έω, ώ, ήσω, μεμίσηκα, to
hate; from μίσος, hatred.

μισθ-ός, ού, m. 2. a reward.

μισθωτ-ός, ή, όν, hired, (sub-
stantively) μισθωτός, ού. m.
2. a hireling.

Μιτυληναϊ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Mi-
tylenæan.

μνημ-α, ατος, n. 3. a tomb.

μνήμ-η, ης, f. 1. memory.

μνημον-εύω, εύσω, to retain in
memory.

Μολολλ-ός, ού, m. 2. a Mo-
lossian.

μόλ-ω or μολ-έω, ήσω, part.

2. a. act. μολών, to come,
go, arrive.

μον-ή, ης, f. 1. a mansion.

μονογεν-ής, ες, g. ές, adj.
only begotten.

μόνον, adv. only, alone.

μόν-ος, η, ον, only, alone.

Μοῦσ-α, ας, f. 1. a Muse.

μῦθ-ος, ου, m. a word, a
speech, a fable, fiction.

μυρίοι, αι, α, pl. ten thou-
sand.

μύρ-ος, ου, m. 2. myrrh, oint-
ment.

μωρί-α, ας, f. 1. folly, foolish-
ness.

Μωσ-ής, ού. m. 2. Moses.

N

Νάξ-ος, ου. f. 2. the island
Naxos.

να-ός, ού. m. 2. a temple.

ναυαγ-έω, ήσω, νεναύαγηκα, to
make shipwreck; from
ναῦς and άγω.

ναυγί-α, ας, f. 1. shipwreck.

ναυμαχί-α, ας, f. 1. a sea-
fight.

ναῦς, g. ναός, νός or νεώς,
fem. 3. a ship, vessel.

Νεάνδρ-ος, ου, m. 2. Neander.

νεανί-ας, ου, m. 1. a young
man.

Νεῖλ-ος, ου, m. the river
Nile.

νεκρ-ός, ά, όν, dead.

νέος, νέα, νέον, new, fresh,
(subst.) νέ-ος, ου. m. 2. a
youth.

νεῦρ-ον, ου, n. 2. a nerve.

νεφέλ-η, ης, f. 1. a cloud.

νεώτερ-ος, α, ον, younger;
comp. of νέος.

νησ-ος, ου, f. 2. an island.

νικ-άω, ώ, ήσω, νενίκηκα, to
conquer.

νίπ-τω, ψω, νένιψα, to wash.

νο-έω, ώ, ήσω, νενόηκα, to have
in the mind, to think.

νομί-ζω, σω, νενόμιχα, to think,
esteem.

νομοθέτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a legis-
lator. From

νόμ-ος, ου. m. 2. a law.
 νόος, νοῦς, gr. νόου νοῦ. m. 2.
 the mind.
 νόσ-ος, ου. f. 2. a disease.
 νύμφ-η, ης, f. 1. a bride.
 νῦν, adv. now, at this time.
 νύξ, νυκτός, f. 3. a night.

Ξ

Ξέν-ος, η, ου, foreign, strange.
 ξέν-ος, ου. m. 2. a stranger, guest.
 Ξέρξ-ης, ου. m. 1. Xerxes.
 ξηρ-ός, ἄ, ὄν, dry, withered.

Ο

Ὁ, ἡ, τό, article; the.
 ὀβολ-ός, οὔ, m. an obolus, a small Athenian coin.
 ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, (the article with δέ) this; from ὅ, δέ.
 ὁδ-ός, οὔ, f. 2. a path; a way.
 ὀδ-ούς, ὀντος, m. 3. a tooth.
 οἶδ-α, ας, ε, I know; perf. m. of εἰδέω.
 οἰκεῖ-ος, α, ου, domestic, private, (subst.) οἰκεῖ-ος, ου, m. 2. a relation, a domestic; from οἶκος.
 οἰκέτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a servant, one of the family.
 οἰκ-έω, ῶ, ἥσω, ὥκηκα, to inhabit.

οἰκήτ-ωρ, ορος, m. 3. an inhabitant, a new settler.
 οἰκι-α, ας, f. 1. a house.
 οἰκί-ζω, σω, to build, to found a house.
 οἰκι-ον, ου, n. 2. a dwelling, a small house.
 οἰκουδομ-έω, ἥσω, ὠκοδόμηκα, to build a house, to edify.
 οἰκοδομ-ή, ης, f. 1. a structure, building.
 οἶκ-ος, ου, m. 2. a house, a home.
 οἶν-ος, ου, m. 2. wine.
 οἶομαι and οἶμαι, to think, believe; f. m. οἴησομαι, per. pass. ὤημαι; from οἶω, to think.
 οἶχομαι, f. m. οἰκήσομαι, per. pass. ὤχημαι, 1. a. ὠχθήην, to go away, elope.
 ὀκτώ, adj. (not dec.) eight.
 ὀλίγ-ος, η, ου, small, few.
 ὅλ-ος, η, ου, whole, entire.
 Ὀλύμπι-α, ὤν, n. 2. pl. Olympic games.
 Ὀλυμπ-ος, ου. m. Olympus, mount Olympus.
 Ὀμηρ-ος, ου, m. 2. Homer.
 ὁμιλί-α, ας, f. 1. intercourse, communication.
 ὅμοι-ος, α, ου, like, similar; from ὁμός, the same.
 ὀνειδι-ζω, σω, ὠνειδίκα, to reproach, to insult.

bor, a boarder ; from παρά and οἶκος.	πεντακόσι-οι, αι, α, five hundred.
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, the whole, each.	πέντε, adj. (not declined) five.
πατήρ, ἑρως, ρος, m. 3. a father. Hence	περ-άω, ὦ, ἄσω and ἤσω, to pass over, transport.
πατρ-ίς, ἰδος, f. 3. a country.	περί, prep. about, concerning, with.
Παυσανί-ας, ου, m. 1. Pausanias.	Περιάνδ-ρος, ρου, m. 2. Perianther.
πεδί-ον, ου. n. 2. a plain.	περι-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, to throw around, cover ; from περί and βάλλω.
πείθω, πείσω, p. m. πέπειθα, to persuade ; pres. m. πείδομαι, to yield, obey, trust ; 1. f. pass. πεισθήσομαι, p. πέπεισμαι. 1. a. ἐπείσθην.	περίειμι, to survive ; from περί and εἶμι.
πείν-α, ης, f. 1. hunger, famine.	περι-ελαύνω, ελάσω, to ride round, to drive about ; from περί and ἐλαύνω, to drive.
πειρά-ζω, σω, πεπείρακα, to attempt, to tempt ; from πείρα, a trial.	περι-ίστημι, στήσω, ἔστηκα, to stand around ; part. perf. act. περιεστηκώς, contracted to περιεστῶς ; from περί and ἵστημι.
πειρ-άω, ὦ, ἄσω or ἤσω, πεπείρακα, to strive, try, tempt ; from the same.	Περικλ-ῆς, ἐος, m. 3. Pericles.
Πεισίστρατ-ος, ου. m. 2. Pisistratus.	περι-φέρω, οίσω, to carry about ; from περί and φέρω.
πέλαγ-ος, εος, n. 3 the sea.	Πέρσ-ης, ου. m. 1. a Persian.
Πελοποννήσ-οι, ων, m. 2. pl. inhabitants of the Peloponnesus.	πτελειν-ός, ή, όν, winged, flying.
πέμ-πω, ψω, πέπεμφα, to send, dismiss.	Πέτρ-ος, ου, m. 2. Peter.
πέν-ης, ητος, com. 3. (subst.) a poor person, one who labors ; from πένομαι, to labor.	πηγ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. a fountain.
πενί-α, ας, f. 1. poverty, want.	πήρ-α, ας, f. 1. a sack, a bag.
	πινακ-ίς, ἰδος, f. 3. a tablet.

πίνω, πώσω, πέπωκα, 2. a. ἔπιον, to drink.	πλουτί-ζω, σω, πεπλούτιχα, to enrich. From
πικράσκω, πράσω, πέπραχα, to sell.	πλουτ-ος, ου. m. 2. wealth, riches. Hence
πίπτω, πέσω, πέπτωκα, to fall; f. m. πεσοῦμαι, Dor. for πέσομαι.	Πλούτ-ων, ωνος, m. 3. Pluto.
πιστεύ-ω, σω, πεπίστευχα; to believe, trust.	πνεῦμα, ατος, n. 3. a spirit, wind; from πνέω, to blow.
πίστ-ις, εως, f. 3. faith, belief.	πόθεν, adv. whence.
πιστ-ός, ή, όν, faithful, true.	ποι-έω, ώ, ήσω, πεποίηχα, to do, make.
Πιττακ-ός, ου, m. 2. Pittacus.	ποιμ-ήν, ένος, m. 3. a shepherd; from πάω, to feed.
πλάτ-ος, εος, n. 3. breadth, width. From	πολεμ-έω, ώ, ήσω, πεπολέμηχα, to wage war; from πόλεμος.
πλατ-ύς, εϊα, ύ, broad, wide.	πολεμικ-ός, ή, ον, warlike.
πλείστ-ος, η, ον, most, greatest; super. from πολύς.	πολέμι-ος, α, ον, hostile, (subst.) an enemy. From
πλεί-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. more, greater; comp. of πολύς.	πόλεμ-ος, ου. m. 2. war, a battle.
πλέκ-ω, ξω, πέπλεχα, to weave, twine.	πόλ-ις, εως, f. 3. a city, state. Hence
πλεονεξί-α, ας, f. 1. avarice; from πλέον, full, and ἔχω.	πολίτευμα, ατος, n. 3. the government of a state.
πλε-ός, ά, όν, full.	πολίτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a citizen; from πόλις.
πλήθ-ος, εος, ους, n. 3. a multitude; from πλήθω, to fill.	πολλάκις, adv. often, frequently.
πλήν, adv. besides, except.	πολύ, adv. much, very much.
πλήρ-ης, ες, g. εος, adj. full; from πλεός. Hence	πολυμαθ-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. learned; from πολύ and μανθάνω, to learn.
πληρ-όω, ώ, ώσω, πεπλήρωκα, to fill, supply.	πολύς, λή, ύ, much, many.
πλοῖ-ον, ου, n. 2. a vessel, a boat; from πλέω, to sail.	πολυτελ-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. costly, very precious;
πλουσί-ος, α, ον, rich; from πλούτος.	

- from πολύ and τέλος, ex-
pense.
- πονηρ-ός, á, óν, bad, wicked,
(subst.) the devil.
- πόν-ος, m. 2. labor.
- πόνι-ος, ου. m. 2. the sea.
- πορεί-α, ας, f. 1. a way ; from
πορεύω, to pass.
- πορεύομαι, f. m. πορεύσομαι,
πεπόρευμαι ; to go, de-
part.
- Ποσειδ-ων, ωνος, m. 3. Nep-
tune, the god of the sea.
- πόσ-ος, η, ον, how much ?
how great ? from ὅσος.
- ποταμ-ός, οῦ, m. 2. a river.
- ποτέ, adv. once, hereafter.
- ποῦ, adv. where.
- ποῦς, ποδός, m. 3. a foot.
- πραῖγμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a thing,
an affair.
- πραῖξις, εως, f. 3. an act, an
action. From
- πρά-σσω or ττω, ξω, πέπραχα,
to do, to perform.
- πρα-ύνω, ὑνῶ, πεπράϋγα, to
calm, make mild ; from
πραῦς, mild.
- πρεσβ-εύς, έως, m. 3. an am-
bassador.
- πρέσβ-υς, υ, g. υος or σος, adj.
old, ancient. Hence super.
and comp.
- πρεσβύτατος, η, ον, oldest, most
ancient.
- πρεσβύτερος, α, ον, older, πρεσ-
- βύτεροι, pl. the presbyters,
or teachers.
- πρεσβύτ-ης, ου, m. 1. an old
man ; from πρέσβυς.
- πρό, prep. before, on account
of.
- πρόβατ-ον, ου, n. 2. a sheep.
- προ-δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα, to
betray ; from πρό and δί-
δωμι.
- προδοτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a traitor ;
from the same.
- προθυμότερ-ος, α, ον, more
eager ; comp. of πρόθυμος,
eager ; from πρό and θυμός,
the mind.
- προθύμως, adv. eagerly ; from
the same.
- Προκ-ή, ης, f. 1. Proca.
- πρός, prep. to, towards, from.
- προς-αναπλάσσω or ττω, ανα-
πλάσω ; to add superflu-
ously ; from πρόσ, ανά, and
πλάσσω, to form.
- προς-δέχομαι, δέξομαι, δέδεγ-
μαι, to admit, receive, wait
for ; from πρόσ and δέχομαι.
- προσευχή, ης, f. 1. a prayer,
entreaty, a place for pray-
er.
- πρόσκαιρ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. tem-
porary ; from πρόσ and και-
ρός, time.
- πρόσω, adv. before, beyond.
- προτά-σσω or ττω, ξω, προτί-
ταχα, to place before, to

- appoint ; from πρό and τάσσω.
- πρόφασ-ις, έως, f. 3. a pretence, indication ; from πρό-φημι, to predict.
- προφή-της, ου, m. 1. a prophet ; from πρό, before, and φημί, to speak.
- προ-φέρω, οἶσω, 1. a. ήνεγκα, to bring forward ; from πρό and φέρω.
- πρώτον, adv. first, at first ; from πρό.
- πρώ-τος, η, ου, first ; super. of πρό, πρότερος.
- πτην-ός, ή, όν, winged.
- πτωχός, ή, όν, poor.
- Πυθαγόρ-ας, ου, m. 1. Pythagoras.
- πύλ-η, ης, f. 1. a door, gate.
- πυνθάνομαι, πείσομαι, πέπυσμαι, to ask, enquire.
- πυραμ-ίς, ίδος, f. 3. a pyramid. From
- πῦρ, πυρός, n. 3. a fire.
- πωλ-έω, ώ, ήσω, πεπώληκα, to sell.
- πώς, adv. how ? in what manner ?
- P
- Πάδι-ος, α, ου, easy, inclined to.
- ῥαθυμί-α, ας, f. 1. sloth, negligence ; from ῥάθυμος, remiss.
- ῥεῦμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a current, stream ; from ῥέω, to flow.
- ῥήμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a word, saying ; from the same.
- ῥήτ-ωρ, ορος, m. 3. an orator ; from the same.
- ρίζ-α, ης, f. 1. a root.
- Ῥωμαῖ-ς, α, ου, Roman. From
- Ῥώμ-η, ης, f. 1. Rome.
- Ῥωμύλ-ος, ου, m. 2. Romulus.
- Σ
- Σαλαμ-ίς, ίνος, f. 3. Salamis.
- Σαρδανάπαλ-ος, ου, m. 2. Sardanapalus.
- σάρξ, σαρκός, f. 3. flesh.
- σαυτοῦ, of thyself ; for σεαυτοῦ.
- σαφ-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. sure, manifest.
- σεαυ-οῦ, ἤς, οῦ, pron. of thyself.
- σει-ω, σω, σείσεικα, to shake.
- σεμνό-τερος, α, ου, more venerable ; comp. of σεμνός, venerable.
- σήμαντ-ρον, ου, n. 2. a seal ; from σήμα, a sign.
- σημεῖ-ον, ου. n. 2. a mark, sign, miracle.

- σίδηρ-ος, ου, m. 2. iron.
- Σικελί-α, ας, f. 1. Sicily.
- σίνηπ-ι, έως, n. 3. mustard.
- σκανδαλί-ζω, σω, έσκανδάλικα, to offend.
- σκη-ή, ης, f. 1. a tent, booth.
- σκορπ-ίζω, ίσω, έσκόρπικα, to scatter.
- σκοτειν-ός, ή, όν, dark, obscure.
- σκοτί-α, ας, f. 1. darkness.
- σκοτ-ίζω, ίσω, έσκότικα, to darken.
- σκότ-ος, εος, ους, n. 3. darkness.
- Σκύθ-ης, ου, m. 1. a Scythian.
- Σόλ-ων, ωνος, m. 3. Solon.
- σή-ος, ή, ον, safe, secure.
- σές, σή, σόν, thine, yours.
- σοφί-α, ας, f. 1. wisdom.
- Σοφοκλ-ής, έος, m. 3. Sophocles.
- σοφ-ός, ή, όν, wise, (subst.) a Sage.
- σοφώτατ-ος, η, ον, wisest, super. of σοφός.
- σοφώτερ-ος, α, ον, wiser, comp. of σοφός.
- Σπάρ-τα or Σπάρ-τη, της, f. 1. Sparta.
- σπείρω, σπερῶ, έσπαρκα, to sow.
- σπονδ-ή, ης, f. 1. a treaty, league.
- σπουδ-άζω, άσω, έσπούδακα, to hasten.
- στάδι-ον, ου, n. 2. the stadium, a race-ground.
- σταυρ-ώω, ῶ, ὠσω, έσταύρωκα, to crucify; from σταυρός, a cross.
- στέφαν-ος, ου, m. 2. a crown.
- στόμ-α, αλος, n. 3. the mouth.
- στράτευμ-α, αλος, n. 3. an army. From
- στρατ-εύω, εύσω, έστράτευκα, to make war; from στρατός.
- στραλί-α, ας, f. 1. an army.
- στρατιώτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a soldier.
- στρατοπεδεύ-ω, σω, έστρατοπέδευκα, to make an encampment; from στρατόπεδον, a camp.
- στρατ-ός, οῦ, m. 2. an army.
- στρέ-φω, ψω, έστρεφα, to turn, wind.
- στρουθί-ον, ου, n. 2. a sparrow.
- στρωννύω, στρώσω, to spread, scatter; from στρέω, to strew.
- σύ. gen. σοῦ, pron. thou, you.
- συγγεν-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. akin, related; from σύν and γένος, a family.
- συγ-καλέω, ῶ, καλήσω, κέκληκα, to call together; from σύν and καλέω, to call.
- συγ-χαίρω, χαρῶ, κέχαρκα, to

- rejoice together ; from σύν and χαίρω, to rejoice.
- συλ-άω or έώ, ήσω, σεσύληκα, to rob, plunder ; from σύλη, a booty.
- συλ-λαμβάνω, f. m. λήψομαι, 2. a. συνέλαβον, to take up, to seize ; from σύν and λαμβάνω, to take.
- συμ-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, 2. a. συνέβαλον, to attack ; from σύν and βάλλω.
- συμ-μαχ-έω, ὦ, ήσω, to give aid in battle ; συμμάχομαι and συμμαχέομαι, to have an ally in war ; from σύν and μάχομαι.
- σύμμαχος, ου, m. 2. a fellow soldier, an ally ; from σύν and μάχομαι.
- συμπολίτης, ου, m. 1. a fellow citizen ; from σύν and πολίτης, a citizen.
- συμφορ-ά, ᾱς, f. 1. a misfortune ; from σύν and φορέω, to heap up.
- σύν, prep. with : *as an adv.* together.
- συναγωγ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. a synagogue, an assembly ; from σύν, together, and ἄγω to go.
- συναθροί-ζω, σω, συνήθροικα, to assemble, collect together ; from σύν and ἀθροός, collected.
- συναντ-άω, ὦ, ήσω, to meet, to meet with ; from σύν and ἀντάω, to meet.
- συνείδησ-ις, εις, f. 3. conscience, the testimony of one's own mind ; from συν-ειδέω, to know one's self.
- σύνειμι, (of σύν and εἰμί) to be with, associate with, see εἰμί.
- συν-έρχομαι, ελεύσομαι, 2. a. act, συνῆλθον, to collect, to concur in a measure ; from σύν and ἔρχομαι.
- σύνεσ-ις, εις, f. 3. prudence, wisdom ; from συνίημι, to perceive, understand.
- συνεχ-ῶς, adv. constantly.
- συνήθ-ης, γ. εος, adj. usual.
- συν-όπτομαι, 1. a. pass. ὠφθην, to see together, to see at once.
- συνουσί-α, ας, f. 1. intercourse ; from σύνειμι.
- συν-τίθημι, θήσω, τέθεικα, to regulate ; *in the passive*, to agree, to make a treaty ; from σύν and τίθημι.
- Συρακούσι-οι, αι, α, pl. belonging to Syracuse.
- σύσκι-ος, ον, γ. ου. adj. shady.
- σφαλερ-ός, ά, όν, dangerous.
- σπά-σσω or ττω, ζω, to kill, slaughter.
- σφραγί-ζω, σω, έσφράγικα, to seal ; from σφραγίς, a seal.

σχολάστικ-ος, ου, m. 2. a sim-
pleton.

σώ-ζω, σω, σέσωκα, to save.

Σωκράτ-ης, εος, οῦς, m. 3.

Socrates.

σῶμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a body.

σῶ-ος, ον, σώου, adj. safe,
safe and sound.

σωτ-ήρ, ἥρος, m. 3. a savior.

σωτηρί-α, ας, f. 1. salvation.

σωφροσύν-η, ης, f. 1. pru-
dence, wisdom.

σώφρων, ον, g. ονος, adj. wise,
discreet; from σώος, safe,
and φρήν, mind.

T

Τάνταλ-ος, ου, m. 2. Tanta-
lus.

τάξι-ς, εως, f. 3. order, the
act of placing or arrang-
ing, a rank, legion; from
τάσσω.

ταρά-σσω, ξω, τετάραχα; to
trouble, disturb.

τά-σσω or ττω, ξω, τέταγα,
to place, arrange.

ταῦρ-ος, ου, m. 2. a bull, a
sign of the zodiac, a man's
name, Taurus.

ταφ-ή, ης, f. 1. a burial, in-
terment.

ταχύν-ω, ῶ, τελάχυνγα, to
hasten, to render rapid;
from ταχύς, swift.

τέ, and, both; a copulative
conjunction, following in
order the word which it
connects.

τείνω, τενῶ, τέλαχα, to stretch
out, extend.

τείχ-ος, εος, n. 3. a wall, or
fortification.

τέκν-ον, ου, n. 2. a child, a
young animal.

τέλει-ος, α, ον, finished, per-
fect.

τελειώω, ῶ, ὠσω, κα, to com-
plete, perfect, finish.

τελευταῖον, adv. finally, at
last, lastly, probably; neut.
of τελευταῖος, at the end.

τελευτῶ-άω, ῶ, ἥσω, τετελεύ-
τηκα, to finish, to seize, to
die.

τελ-έω, ῶ, ἔσω, τετέλεκα, to
finish, bring to an end;
from τέλος.

τέλλω, obsol. f. τελῶ, 1. a.

ἔτειλα, to make, to arise.

τέλ-ος, εος, n. 3. an end or
conclusion.

τέμνω, τεμῶ, τέτμηκα, to cut,
cleave, divide, 2. a. ἔταμον.

τέγ-ας, αῖος, n. 3. a sign,
omen, prodigy, a meteor.

τέγ-η-ις, εως, f. 3. delight, the
pleasure which any thing
affords.

τέσσαρ-ες, ρα, four.

τέττι-ιξ, ιγος, m. 3. pl. τέττιγες,

- a winged insect, like a locust, grasshopper, or cricket.
- τέχ-νη, νης, f. 1. an art, or trade, a work of art.
- τηλι-κοῦτος, καύτη, κοῦτο or κοῦτον; as great as, such as; declined like οὔτος.
- τηρ-έω, ῶ, ἥσω, τελήρηκα, to keep, to preserve.
- τίθημι, θήσω, τέθεικα, to place, to put, to lay in order.
- τιμ-άω, ῶ, ἥσω, τετίμηκα, to honor, do honor to, esteem. From
- τιμ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. honor, respect, reverence. Hence
- τίμι-ος, α, ον, honorable, dear, precious; comp.
- τιμιώτερος, α, ον, more honorable, more precious.
- τιμωρ-έω, ῶ, ἥσω, τετιμώρηκα, to punish; from τιμωρός, an avenger.
- τίς, τί, g. τίς, interrogative pron. who? what?
- τις, τι, g. τινός, indefinite pron. some one, a certain one.
- τιτράω, τρήσω, to bore; from τράω, to pierce.
- τιτρώσχω, τρώσω, 1. a. pass. ἐτρώθη, to wound, hurt.
- τοι-όσδε, ἄδε, ὅνδε, of the same kind, such; from τοῖος, such, and δέ, used as an affix.
- τοιοῦ-τος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο, such, of this kind; (decl. like οὔτος;) from τοῖος, such, and οὔτος he.
- τοῖχ-ος, ου, m. 2. a wall, fence, flank of an army.
- τοξεύ-ω, σω, to shoot with a bow and arrows; from τόξον, a bow.
- τόπ-ος, ου, m. 2. a place, space, country.
- τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο, so great, so many; as great, as little; from τόσος, so great, and οὔτος.
- τότε, adv. then, at that time, sometimes; from ὅτε.
- τρεῖς, τρία, three.
- τρέ-πω, ψω, τέτραφα, 2. a. ἔτραπον; to turn, put to flight.
- τρέφω, θρέψω, ἐτέραφα; to feed, nourish; bring up.
- τριάκοντα, adj. (not declined) thirty.
- τρίβ-ος, ου, f. 2. a path, or road. From
- τρίβω, ψω, τέτριφα, to rub, to grind small.
- τριηρ-ής, έος, f. 3. a galley, a ship; from ἐρέσσω, to row.
- Τρικαρήνι-α, ας, f. 1. Tricaronia, a city.

τριάρην-ος, ον, g. ου. adj.
three headed ; also belong-
ing to Tricarenia.

τρικέφαλ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj.
three headed ; from τρεῖς
and κεφαλή.

τρίτ-ος, η, ον, the third ; from
τρεῖς.

τροπαι-ον, ου, n. 2. a monu-
ment set up for the τροπή
(turning) i. e. of an ene-
my.

τροφ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. food, nourish-
ment.

τρυφ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. luxury, sen-
suality.

τρώγω, f. m. τρώξομαι, per.
act. τέτρωχα, 2. a. ἔτρωγον,
to gnaw upon, to eat, de-
vour.

τύπ-ος, ου, m. 2. a mark, pat-
tern, type. From

τύπτω, ψω, τέτυπα, to strike,
to beat.

τυρανν-ίς, ἰδος, f. 3. tyranny,
unjust dominion. From

τύρανν-ος, ου, m. and f. 2. a
tyrant, a king, a queen.

Τυρίος, α, ον, Tyrian, of or
belonging to Tyre.

Τύρ-ος, ου, f. 2. Tyre, a city.

τυφλ-ός, ή, όν, blind, obscure,
ignorant.

τύχ-η, ης, f. 1. fortune,
chance, misfortune.

Υ

Υγίει-α, ας, f. 1. good health,
soundness ; from υγιής, έός,
sound.

ύγρ-ός, ά, ον, wet, damp ;
from ύω, to rain.

ύδρεύ-ω, σω, to provide or
fetch water. From

ύδωρ, ύδατος, n. 3. water.

υι-ός, ού, m. 2. a son, off-
spring.

ύλ-η, ης, f. 1. wood, a ma-
terial of which any thing
is made.

ύμέτερ-ος, α, ον, your, yours ;
from σύ, thou.

ύπ-ακούω, ακούσω, ήκουα ; to
listen submissively, to ad-
mit.

ύπαν-ίστημι, ύπανίσταμαι, to
rise from respect to one ;
to give place to ; from ύπό,
άνά and ἵστημι.

ύπεις-έρχομαι, to creep un-
der.

ύπέρ, prep. for, above,
through.

ύπερ-αίρω, αξῶ, ἤρξα, to ex-
cel, surpass ; from ύπέρ
and αἰρω, to raise.

ύπηρετ-έω, ῶ, ήσω, ύπηρήτηα,
to serve, to be under or-
ders. From

ύπηρέτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a servant.

- ὕπν-ος, ου, m. 2. sleep, repose in sleep.
 ὑπό, by, from, through.
 ὑποδέχομαι, δέξομαι, δέδεγμαι, to receive.
 ὑπόδημα, ατος, n. 3. a shoe, sandal; from ὑπό and δέω, to tie.
 ὑποκρίτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a hypocrite; one who feigns or pretends.
 ὑπολαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ὑπείληφα, to receive, take or pillage.
 ὑπομένω, μενῶ, μεμένηκα, to support, sustain, or endure; from ὑπό and μένω.
 ὑφαπλόω, απλώσω, to spread under; 1. a. m. ὑφαπλωσάμεν, ὑφαπλώσατο τόν κόλπον; spread open his bosom underneath; from ὑπό and ἀπλόω, ῶ, to spread.
 ὑψηλ-ός, ή, όν, high, lofty; from ὕψος, height.
 ὕψιστ-ος, η, ον, highest, the most high, super. from ὕψι, adv. — comp. ὕψίων and ὕψιστερος.
 ὕψ-ος, εως, n. 3. height.

Φ

- Φάγω or φήγω, 2. f. m. φάγομαι for φαγοῦμαι, 2. a. act. ἔφαγον, to eat, devour.

- φαίνω, φάνω, πέφαγκα, to bring to light, to shine.
 πανεργῶς, adv. openly.
 φαρισαῖ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Pharisee.
 φάρμακ-ον, ου, n. 2. a medicine, remedy, an antidote.
 φέρω, οίσω, ἐνήνεχα, 1. aor. ἤνεγκα, to bear, carry. It borrows its tenses from οἶω, ἐνέγκω, ἐνείκω, and ἐνέχω.
 φεύγω, f. φείξομαι, πέφευγα, 2. a. ἔφυγον, to flee, to put to flight.
 φημί, φήσω, 2. a. ἔφην, to say, declare.
 φθείρω, φθερῶ, ἔφθαρκα, 2. a. ἔφθαρον, to lay waste, destroy.
 φθόν-ος, ου, m. 2. envy, censure.
 φιλαργυρί-α, ας, f. 1. avarice, love of money; from φίλος and ἀργυρος, silver.
 φιλέω, ῶ, ἤσω, πεφίληκα, to love; from φίλος.
 φιλί-α, ας, f. 1. friendship, affection.
 φιλοκύνητ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. fond of hunting and hounds.
 φιλομαθ-ής, ες, g. ές, fond of learning.
 φίλος, η, ον, dear, beloved.
 φίλ-ος, ου, m. 2. a friend.
 φλόξ, φλογός, f. 3. a flame; from φλέγω, to burn.
 φρε-έω, ῶ, ἤσω, πέφρευκα, to

terrify,—pres. m. φοβέομαι, οὔμαι, to fear.	φυλάσσω or ἴω, ξω, πεφύλακα, to guard, keep, defend.
φόβος, ου, m. 2. fear, anguish.	φουσιόω, ῶ, ὦσω, πεφυσίωκα, to puff up.
Φοίνικες, ων, m. 3. pl. Phœnicians.	φύσις, εως, f. 3. nature, character, disposition. From
Φοινίκη, ης, f. 1. Phœnice, Syria.	φύω or φύμι, φύσω, πέφυκα, to produce, beget, grow.
Φοινίξ, φοίνικος, m. 3. Phœnician, Carthaginian.	Φωκεύς, εως, m. 3. a Phocian.
φονεύς, εως, m. 3. a murderer, an assassin.	φωνή, ης, f. 1. a voice, sound, a saying.
φορέω, ῶ, ἥσω, πεφόρηκα and εκα, to bear or hold in the hand.	φῶς, φωτός, n. 3. a light, fire, a fireband; from φάω, to shine.
φορτίον, ου, n. 2. a burden, a load.	φωτεινός, ή, όν, light, clear, shining; from the same.
φράζω, σω, πέφραχα, to say, relate.	
φράσσω or ἴω, ξω, πέφραχα, to hedge around, fortify.	
φρόνησις, εως, f. 3. prudence, good sense; from φρονέω, to have a sound mind.	
φρόνημα, ατος, n. 3. will, thought, sentiment.	
φρόνιμος, α, ον, g. ου. adj. prudent, wise. Hence comp.	
φρονιμώτερος, α, ον, more prudent, wiser; from φρονίς, sense.	
φύγ-η, ης, f. 1. flight, disposition to flee.	
φυλακή, ης, f. 1. custody, a watch, a prison. From	

X

Χαίρω, χαρῶ, κέχαρχα, to rejoice, to be glad.
χαλεπός, ή, όν, cruel, morose, hard; from χαλέπτω, to hurt.
χαλκός, οὔ, m. 2. brass, copper.
χαρ-ά, ᾶς, f. 1. joy, gladness.
χαρακτ-ής, ηρος, m. 3. a character, mark, seal.
χάρις, ιλος, f. 3. grace, kindness, thanks.
χείρ, χειρός, f. 3. the hand, the arm, a claw, or paw; from χῶ, to take hold.

χειρίσ-ος, η, ον, worst ; super. of καχός bad.

χήρ-α, ας, f. 1. a widow ; from χῆρος forsaken.

χορ-εύω, εύσω, to lead the dance, to dance *in a circle*.

χράομαι, χρῶμαι, χρήσομαι, 1. a. m. ἐχρησάμην, to make use of, to borrow, to lend ; from χράω, to lend.

χρῆμ-α, αλος, n. 3. a thing, money ; from the same.

χρήσιμ-ος, η, ον, useful, advantageous ; from the same.

χρησί-ός, ή, όν, good, kind, useful ; from the same.

Hence comp.

χρηστέτερ-ος, α, ον, better, more useful.

Χριστ-ός, οὔ, m. 2. Christ, the anointed ; from χρίω, to anoint.

χρόν-ος, ου. m. 2. time, duration.

χρύσ-εος, οὔς, έα, ή, εον, οὔν, (contracted) golden, made of gold ; from χρυσός, gold.

χῶμα, χῶματος, n. 3. a heap, mound, sepulchre.

χώρ-α, ας, f. 1. a region, country.

χωρίς, adv. apart, separately, without.

Ψ

Ψευδ-ής, ες, g. ές, adj. false, lying.

ψεύδ-ος, εος, n. 3. a lie, a falsity.

ψόγ-ος, ου, m. 2. blame, reproach.

ψυχ-ή, ής, f. 1. life, the soul, appetite.

Ω

Ω, and ώ, adv. Oh.

ώδε, adv. so, thus, in this way.

ὕδ-ή, ής, f. 1. an ode, a poem.

ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν, being ; pres. part. of είμί.

ώρ-α, ας, f. 1. an hour, a season.

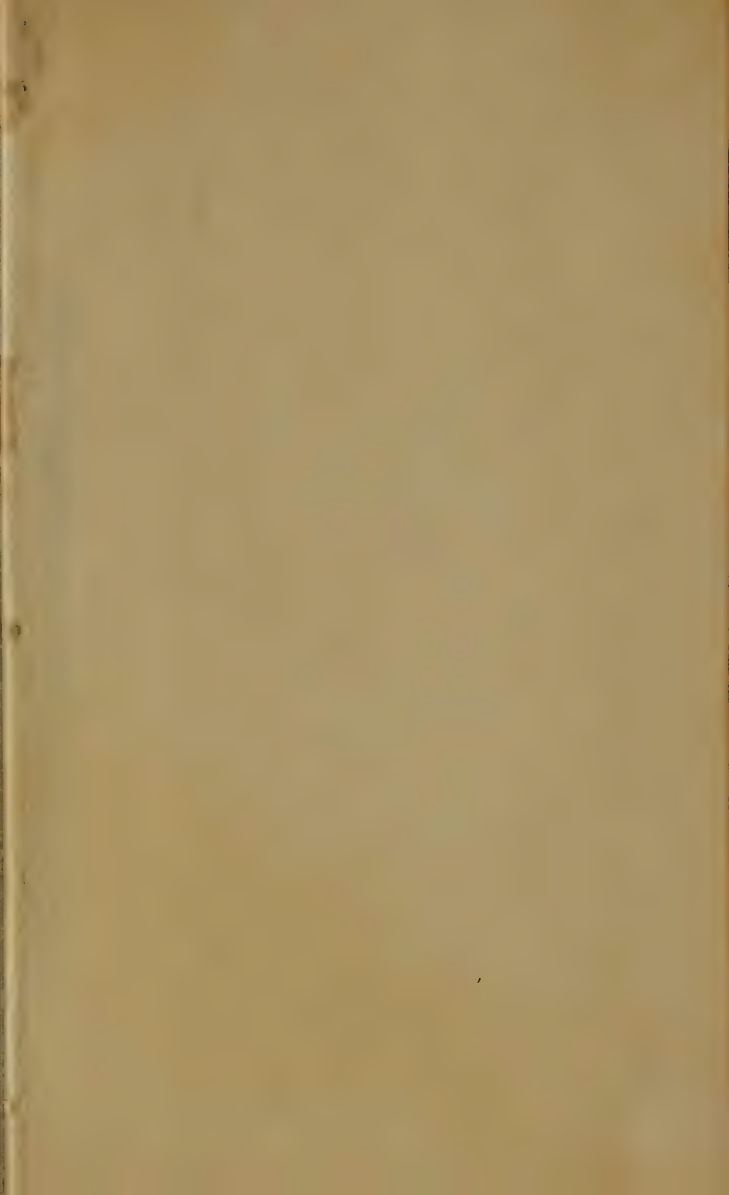
ώς, adv. as, just as, how.

ώς, conj. in like manner as.

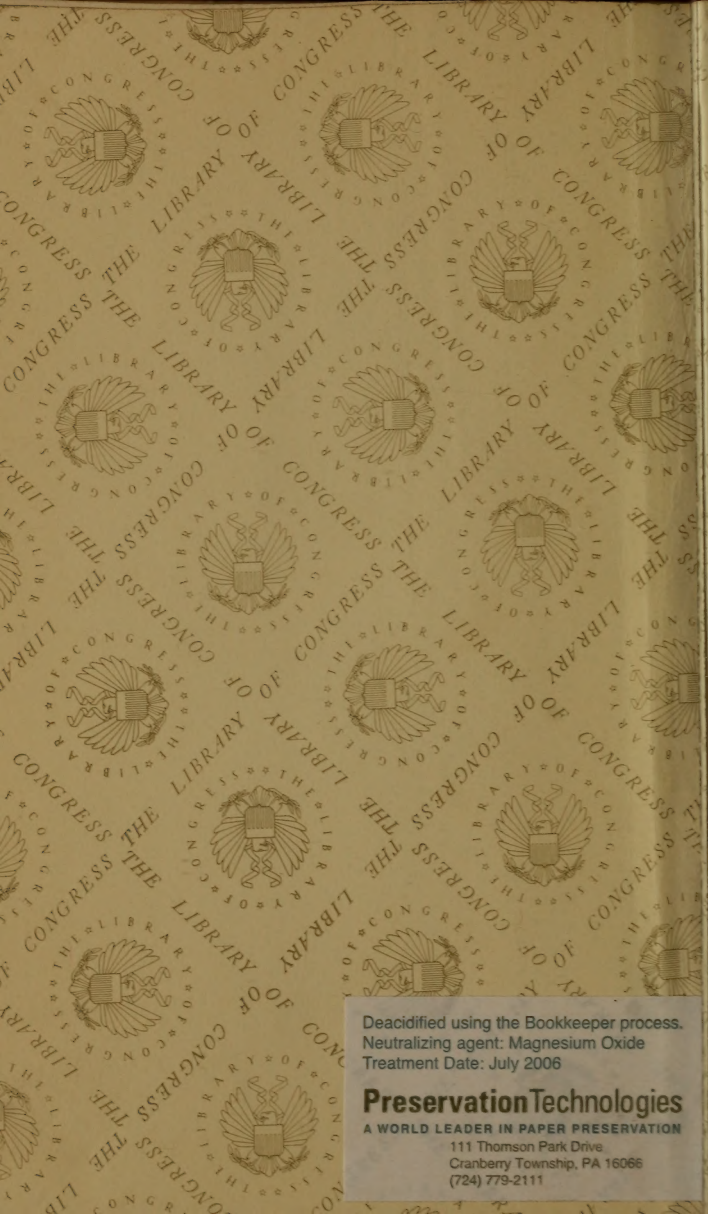
ὡσπερ, adv. as, just as, like.

ὠφελ-έω, ὦ, ήσω, ὠφέληκα, to assist, to be useful.

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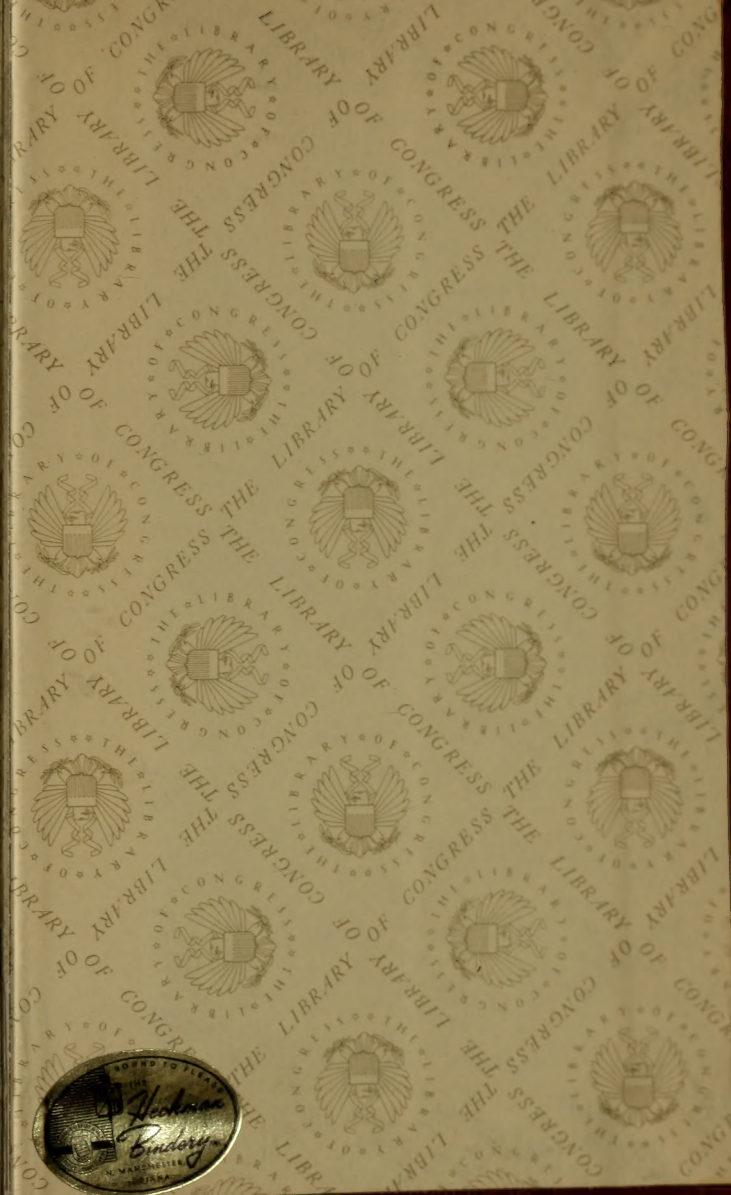


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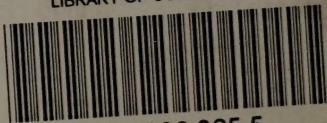
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